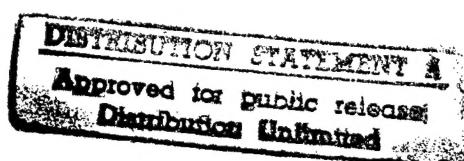


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JPRS-CPS-84-017

24 February 1984



China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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24 February 1984

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XI JIATUN PRAISES HONG KONG INTELLECTUALS

HK160654 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 84 p 3

[Report by reporter Zhou Yizhi [0719 3015 0037]: "Xu Jiatun Praises Hong Kong Intellectuals for Their Patriotic Spirit"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 11 Jan--Xu Jiatun praised Hong Kong intellectuals for their pioneering role in the historic change of Hong Kong.

The senate of the University of Hong Kong held its regular meeting on the 10th. Xu Jiatun, the director of the local branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, was asked to speak at the meeting. He said: The intellectuals of Hong Kong have a glorious tradition. The younger generation is inheriting the glorious tradition of the older generation, following the steps of the predecessors, and joining the ranks of patriots one after the other. These young people are concerned with the prospects of Hong Kong and progress of the society, and are developing many beneficial activities.

Xu Jiatun held that Hong Kong is a highly developed capitalist society, which cannot be separated from modern technology and scientific management. In the past, Hong Kong intellectuals made important contributions to the prosperity of the economy in the society; and after 1997, the Hong Kong people will administer Hong Kong themselves, and the intellectuals will play an even greater role. He pointed out: The future of Hong Kong is bright, and the people of the motherland and Hong Kong compatriots place great trust and hope on the broad masses of intellectuals in Hong Kong.

Xu Jiantun praised the patriotic sentiments of Rayson Huang, vice chancellor of Hong Kong University. Recently, Rayson Huang said: Hong Kong is the territory of China; for the students of University of Hong Kong serving Hong Kong means serving China; and the students should be encouraged to show concern for the future of Hong Kong and to have a better understanding of their own social obligations. Xu Jiatun pointed out that Vice Chancellor Huang integrated the motherland, Hong Kong, and the individual into one organ, thus expressing to the young people the hope of the patriotic intellectuals of the older generation. He hoped that Hong Kong intellectuals will make contributions to the smooth fulfillment of the historic change of Hong Kong.

CSO: 4005/367

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CGDK REJECTS VIENTIANE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW021331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] issued a statement Tuesday rejecting a so-called Vientiane joint communique by foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

The statement, broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea says that there is nothing different in the communique from the previous ones. It points out that as the Vietnamese regime has been bogged down in Kampuchea and suffering from internal difficulties, the communique's tone is not as arrogant as before. However, it has never shown any willingness to abide by the UN resolutions which calls for it to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

The statement appeals to the people of the world to abide by the UN resolutions concerning the Kampuchean issues and reiterates that so long as the Vietnamese withdraw their troops from Kampuchea, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea would be willing to sign a peace treaty with Vietnam on the basis of five principles of peaceful coexistence.

CSO: 4000/201

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA'S HAWKE VIEWS ASIA-PACIFIC COOPERATION

OW030925 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke emphasized yesterday the importance of expanding relationship of cooperation among the Asian-Pacific countries and said his country would make positive contributions in this respect.

At a press conference held here yesterday afternoon, he said that as a part of the Asian region, Australia will expand cooperation with Asian-Pacific countries in the field of trade to help develop the region while making efforts to develop good political relations with them.

When asked about the Japanese defense policy, Hawke said Japan as an independent nation had the sovereign right to determine its own policy on defense. But he also warned against over-expansion by Japan of its military force.

On Soviet military presence in Asia, he said at a banquet last night that Soviet reinforcement and expansion of its military forces in Asia have far exceeded its defense need and described the expansion as "a source of worry" to the people of the region.

Yesterday, he also called on Japanese Emperor Hirohito, met with Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and the leaders of the Japan Socialist Party and the Democratic Party and exchanged views with them on the international situation.

Hawke, who arrived here on January 31, left here today for Kansai region and is leaving Japan for South Korea tomorrow on the third leg of his 18-day Asian tour.

CSO: 4000/201

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SIHANOUK VISITS GUERRILLA BASE IN KAMPUCHEA

0W301035 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Ampil, Kampuchea, 29 Jan (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea (DK), today called for a united effort to drive the Vietnamese from Kampuchea when he visited a guerrilla base under Prime Minister Son Sann of the DK Coalition Government.

He said, "As president of Democratic Kampuchea, I should forget the past and put aside all personal sufferings, and join hands with our partners to continue the struggle (against the Vietnamese)."

"I am happy with and proud of the unity of the liberation front" and "we must unite as one in order to achieve our lofty objective of liberating and rehabilitating our country," he stressed.

The president, who was accompanied on his tour of the base by his wife Princess Monique, was warmly welcomed by Prime Minister Son Sann and more than 5,000 Kampucheans including officers and men of Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). On January 26, he visited the DK guerrilla base at the Phnom Malai mountains to receive the credentials of the Egyptian and Yugoslav ambassadors.

Sihanouk told a group of over 50 foreign reporters that the Kampucheans are forced to wage a war of resistance and liberation. "Vietnam is opposing the UN resolutions on the Kampuchean issue and all proposals for negotiations. Therefore, we must continue our struggle against the Vietnamese," he added.

Referring to Vietnam's alleged willingness to participate in negotiations, Sihanouk said the Vietnamese may be showing themselves to be "somewhat flexible" but he is not sure whether Hanoi wants to negotiate with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) or with the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government.

"Since they (the Vietnamese) are the aggressor of our country, logically, they should negotiate with us rather than with others," he noted.

Earlier at a welcoming gathering, Son Sann said that the KPNLF welcomes all negotiations and is ready to help Vietnam find an honorable way to withdraw from Kampuchea.

"However, I want to reaffirm in all seriousness that as long as Vietnam does not pull all its troops out of Kampuchea, we are to fight on," Son Sann said.

CSO: 4000/201

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING REPORTS SIHANOUK VISIT TO SON SANN CAMP

BK311321 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text]. On 29 January, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, inspected Phum Ampil, where the headquarters of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front is located. The Samdech was warmly welcomed by Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and president of this front; Dien Del, vice president of this front; Sak Sutsakhan, chief of the general staff of the front's armed forces; and thousands of people and combatants. Princess Monique, wife of Samdech Sihanouk, also accompanied the Samdech to Phum Ampil.

At a rally to welcome him, Samdech Sihanouk said: This is the second time I have come to visit you. I have come to enhance our fraternal unity. Your great sacrifice has made our liberation struggle constantly advance. I am happy and proud that our national liberation fronts have united as one. We have the same flag, national anthem, and ideals; therefore, there is nothing to make us distrust and not unite with each other. I hope and believe that in the future we will unite even more closely. We must unite as one in order to achieve our lofty objective of liberating and rehabilitating our country.

In his welcoming speech, Prime Minister Son Sann referred to the news brought from Hanoi by former Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan that Vietnam has agreed to hold negotiations. Son Sann said he welcomes all negotiations. He reiterated, however, that as long as Vietnam refuses to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea, we are to fight on and make the ultimate sacrifice until Kampuchea is totally liberated.

In a press conference jointly held by Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann, Samdech Sihanouk told a group of over 50 foreign reporters: I am not sure whether the Vietnamese want to negotiation with ASEA or with our CGDK. Since the Vietnamese are the aggressors of our country, they should negotiate with us.

Samdech Sihanouk voiced support for Son Sann's statement and said we are forced to wage a war of resistance and liberation. We have no other choice because Vietnam is opposing the UN resolutions on the Kampuchean issue and all proposals for negotiations. Therefore, we must continue our struggle against the Vietnamese until they agree to negotiate with us.

CSO: 4000/201

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SIHANOUK INSPECTS KAMPUCHEAN HEADQUARTERS, SPEAKS

OW310827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Ta Tun, Democratic Kampuchea, 30 Jan (XINHUA)--President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk of Democratic Kampuchean today inspected the headquarters of the Kampuchean National Liberation Movement, Ta Tunk and was greeted by a sympathetic crowd of about 20,000 local people.

At a welcome rally, a local representative expressed sincere happiness at the successes achieved in the international arena by the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government since its establishment more than a year ago. On behalf of all the people in the area, the speaker pledged to close ranks and to hold high the banner of combat to drive out the Vietnamese aggressors from the country. Meanwhile, he expressed thanks to the ASEAN states, China and other countries for their support of the Kampuchean people's struggle.

President Sihanouk in his address to the rally said he was delighted to see the achievements scored in various fields by the army and local people. He called on the army and people to strengthen unity with the other two factions of the coalition government and to persevere in their fight in the hinterland of the country until no Vietnamese troops remain on Kampuchean soil.

Sihanouk pointed out that "the three sides of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition now maintain very good relations which can be expected to steadily improve in the spirit of mutual understanding." He stressed that the closer the three sides become, the greater their ability to fight the Vietnamese. "The struggle of resistance against Vietnam is arduous and protracted. We need to summon up even more courage and to persevere in the struggle. Victory will surely be ours," he said. Sihanouk expressed the conviction that as long as the Kampuchean people continue to take up arms in the struggle, the nation will be saved from genocide and will be able to re-take Phnom Penh. The audience repeatedly interrupted Sihanouk's address to applaud in agreement.

Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk then watched a dueling demonstration put on by military school students. They later met with 42 Kampucheans who had just fled from the Vietnamese-controlled Va Rin District in Siem Reap Province. The newly arrived Kampucheans gave an account of their suffering under the Vietnamese occupation and the Heng Samrin regime.

Answering questions from a group of foreign correspondents, Sihanouk said that of the five ASEAN member states, only Malaysia has so far decided to establish formal diplomatic relations with Democratic Kampuchea. Although Thailand has not yet decided to establish diplomatic relations with Democratic Kampuchea the two countries now maintain very good relations. Sihanouk said that "we will feel very honored" if Thailand does decide to establish formal diplomatic relations and to exchange ambassadors.

He confirmed his previous stance that he will never take the initiative to enter into dialogue with the Soviet Union, Vietnam or the Heng Samrin regime. "If they want to meet me I will not reject the idea. I can exchange views with them, but unofficially. If they want to hold a formal dialogue, they must first adhere to the UN resolutions on Kampuchea," Sihanouk said.

CSO: 4000/201

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

KAMPUCHEAN RADIO PRAISES ANTI-SRV UNITY

OW010834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea commented today that the close unity of the Kampuchean Coalition Government is a great inspiration to the Kampuchean people, National Army and guerrillas and all patriotic forces.

The unity of the three Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese forces, which was affirmed by a recent tripartite cabinet meeting, has also reassured supporters worldwide that the Kampuchean people will be able to drive the Vietnamese out of their country.

The commentary pointed out that the Vietnamese have not only become bogged down in Kampuchea and are known to be suffering various internal difficulties, but have also become increasingly isolated in the world area. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese regime continues to play diplomatic tricks in the hopes of splitting the Kampuchean patriotic forces and of whittling away at the international support for the Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese war.

The Kampuchean Coalition Government points out that the Vietnamese regime has never shown any willingness to abide by the UN resolutions which call for Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. On the contrary, it persists in its expansionist policies directed against Kampuchea and other Southeast Asian nations.

The radio calls on the Kampuchean Coalition Government and its army and people and all patriotic forces to close ranks and step up attacks against the Vietnamese troops until final victory.

CSO: 4000/201

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI COMMANDER SEES NEED FOR F-16'S

OW171216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Bangkok, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--Thailand has the need to purchase U.S.-made F-16's interceptors to cope with the threat posed by the Vietnamese Air Force, stated the Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces Athit Kamlang-ek today.

He made this statement while meeting with the visiting Commander-in-chief of the American Pacific Air Forces Jerome O'Malley at the supreme command headquarters.

Athit told the U.S. general, a certain superpower is now aiding Vietnam in its occupation of Kampuchea by supplying it with sophisticated aircraft and other weapons which are placed close to the Thai-Kampuchean border. So, he stressed, Thailand needs to acquire the sophisticated aircraft to counter the external threat.

He also briefed the U.S. commander on the present situation along the eastern border of Thailand and stressed the significance of the Thai Air Force in maintaining national security.

O'Malley expressed special interest in the Thai proposal to buy the advanced U.S. aircraft and told Athit that the request is being considered by the U.S. Government.

CSO: 4000/201

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE ENDS MEETING

BK311220 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Under the instigation of the Vietnamese authorities, the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and the Heng Samrin puppet regime in Phnom Penh held their eighth conference in Vientiane from 28-29 January.

A communique issued at the end of this conference repeated the call for a dialogue with ASIAN countries but made no mention of the key issue--Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea.

In order to gain ASEAN's acceptance of such a dialogue, the communique said that the proposed agreement with ASEAN countries may be subject to international guarantees and supervision and that the Heng Samrin regime could stay away from the dialogue, with Vietnam and Laos representing the three Indochinese countries.

The Soviet News Agency TASS reported that on 30 January the envoys of Vietnam, Laos, and the Phnom Penh puppet regime met in Moscow and informed and handed over the latest document of this conference to the Soviet authorities. While receiving these envoys, Soviet Foreign Minister [title as heard] Kapitsa said that the Soviet Union hails the outcome of the Indochinese foreign ministers conference and that the Soviet Union fully supports Vietnam's constructive policy.

Observers in Moscow commented that the Soviet Union's prompt reaction to this conference clearly shows that Vietnam's activities are closely linked to Soviet support.

CSO: 4000/201

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CGDK LEADERS DISCUSS STRENGTHENED UNITY

OW090152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0139 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, convened a meeting of the tripartite coordination committee for defence of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on Khmer territory today.

A press release issued after the meeting said the ministers of the coordination committee for defence of the three parties led respectively by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan, assisted by the principal military authorities of the three parties, deliberated and agreed on a number of significant points on the armed struggle against the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea.

The top military meeting of the three resistance forces was convened upon the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea at its 4th meeting held on Khmer territory on January 24 which decided to undertake important measures for more effective national liberation struggle in 1984.

The press release said the military coordination committee meeting "decided to close ranks still further in the military activities against the Vietnamese aggressors until their total withdrawal from Kampuchea in accordance with the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea and all relevant United National General Assembly resolutions."

It said the coordinating committee meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordial mutual understanding and solidarity.

CSO: 4000/201

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

NATIONAL ARMY ATTACKS SIEM REAP--Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today that the Kampuchean National Army attacked Siem Reap city, capital of Siem Reap Province, last week and for a time controlled the city. The radio said that on the night of January 27, the National Army launched a sudden attack on the Vietnamese troops stationed in Siem Reap city and that during the battle, 50 Vietnamese troops were killed and 23 were wounded. The guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese barracks and office buildings, and set fire to dozens of locations where the Vietnamese had stored medicine, grain, oil and ammunition. The National Army also seized many weapons and military supplies. Siem Reap city is located 230 kilometers northwest of Phnom Penh. Angkor Wat, a famous historic site, is six kilometers from the city and Siem Reap international airport lies nearby. The city has been an important command center for the Vietnamese in the northwest part of Kampuchea since 1979. [Text] [OW011234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0859 GMT 1 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/201

SOVIET UNION

PRC JOURNAL ON JAPANESE ISLANDS, USSR OCCUPATION

0W050800 Tokyo KYODO in English 0751 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 5 Feb (KYODO)—A Chinese magazine has described the continued Soviet occupation of the four islands north of Japan as an inevitable result of the hegemonism of the Soviet Union.

The territorial dispute will continue to be the symbol of the confrontation between Japan and the Soviet Union, the SOVIET AND EAST EUROPEAN AFFAIRS magazine said in its July, 1983 issue, obtained by KYODO recently.

The article was considered the most detailed analysis ever by China on the Japan-Soviet territorial issue.

The magazine is not on sale at ordinary book stores in China and is available only to the cadre of the Communist Party and high government officials.

The article said all the historical materials and documents proved that the four islands--Kunashiri, Etorofu, Habomai and Shikotan--had belonged to Japan since the middle of the 6th century.

It said the Soviet attitude toward the issue had been changing time to time--sometimes flexible and sometimes extremely stern.

The Soviet Union had at one time showed its readiness to return two of the four islands on the basis of a Japan-Soviet joint communique, it said.

Reflecting the deterioration in bilateral relations between Tokyo and Moscow, the Soviet Union has even denied the existence of the territorial issue since 1976, the essay said.

It was the inevitable result of its hegemonism that the Soviet Union would not return the northern islands to Japan, it said.

Amid the increasing military buildup by the Soviets in the Asian-Pacific region, the northern islands had now become part of the Soviet network of military bases, it said.

The aims for the Soviet Union making the islands military bases was to turn the Sea of Okhotsk into an island sea, to compete with the United States for the regional hegemony, to threaten Japan and to strengthen the effective control of the islands, the article said.

Discussing the future of the islands, it said they would continue to be a long-term issue in Soviet-Japanese relations and the symbol of confrontation between the two countries.

The four islands (?are) east of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido, having been held by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.

CSO: 4000/204

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

FRANCE, USSR ECONOMIC AGREEMENT--Paris, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--France and the Soviet Union today signed a 1985-1990 agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation. The agreement, which follows a similiar agreement concluded in 1979, was signed by French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and the visiting first Vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Ivan Arkhipov. It envisages substantial increases in the export of French steel, petro-chemicals and farm produce to balance France's trade with the Soviet Union. Growing purchases of Soviet natural gas left France with a 4.6 billion franc (dlrs 575 million) trade deficit last year. Franco-Soviet relations have been improved in recent months. Both sides have expressed the desire for increased political, economic and cultural cooperation. Arkhipov left here for home today immediately at the end of his five-day official visit. [Text] [OW041006 Beijing XINHUA in English 0911-GMT 4 Feb 84]

USSR TO DONATE OIL TO NICARAGUA--Managua, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--Coordinator of Nicaragua's ruling junta Daniel Ortega announced here today that the Soviet Union will donate 50,000 tons of oil to his country. Arriving home from Venezuela after attending the inauguration of its new president, Jaime Lusinchi, Ortega also indicated that Iran will supply large quantities of oil to his country. Soviet aid has been flowing to this Central American country since the Sandinist National Liberation Front came to power. It has granted 200 million U.S. dollars in credit for Nicaragua and, at the end of last year, the two countries arrived at an agreement on two fresh credits for Nicaragua, amounting to 50 and 100 million U.S. dollars respectively. In addition, the Soviet Union has furnished Nicaragua with 22,000 tons of wheat, 4,000 tons of maize, 2,000 tons of vegetable oil and 1,000 tons of frozen fish, besides, 12,000 tons of rice, 3,000 tons of beans and 1,000 tons of oats are being sent from the Soviet Union to Nicaragua. [Text] [OW050744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0643 GMT 5 Feb 84]

SOVIET AIRCRAFT 'EXERCISES'--Moscow, 25 Jan (XINHUA)--Soviet strategic aircraft held missile attacking exercises recently, IZVESTIYA reported tonight. In a display of Soviet strategic air power, missiles were "fired from above an ocean" and "accurately" hit a target "hundreds of kilometers away," according to the report. An earlier Soviet report said that Soviet technical missile forces in the Democratic Republic of Germany and Czechoslovakia have been put into a state of combat readiness. [Text] [OW260258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 26 Jan 84]

DIPLOMATS EXPELLED FOR SPYING IN 1983--Washington, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--[A total] of 147 Soviet diplomats around the world were expelled in 1983 for spying activities, according to statistics released by the U.S. State Department. This represented a sharp increase over the previous two years, as compared with 49 Soviet diplomats expelled in 1982 and 27 in 1981. An analysis published by Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty, entitled "Soviet East European Report," says that the Soviet Union is now putting greater emphasis on gathering industrial information in order to acquire Western technology. [Text] [OW171647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 17 Jan 84]

MEDIA VIEWS REAGAN'S BID FOR REELECTION--Moscow, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--The Soviet press has issued commentaries on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to seek re-election. The RED STAR said in an editorial today that Reagan and other U.S. officials in their recent speeches have made it clear that Washington intends to continue to resort to the policy of strength and to blackmail and threats. Commenting on Reagan's speech announcing his decision, TASS said that Reagan has clearly showed that if re-elected, he would not change his policy which is characterized by the extreme aggressiveness on the international arena and total disregard of the interests of the ordinary American people. Moscow is avoiding making any predictions as to the result of the presidential election in the United States this year. However, TASS stressed that there will be a very tense contention between the Republican and Democratic parties. [Text] [OW011744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 1 Feb 84]

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN--Rabat, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) yesterday unanimously called for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. A resolution, proposed by Pakistan foreign minister and adopted at the ICO preparatory meeting here, urged the Soviet Union to make "a total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal" from that Moslem country. Following the Soviet invasion in 1979 Afghanistan's membership of ICO was suspended. But Afghan guerrillas fighting the Soviet troops sent observers to the ICO meeting. Yesterday's meeting also discussed the Israeli decision to apply its laws in the occupied Arab territories and the measures to bridge the gap between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the MOROCCAN NEWS AGENCY reported quoting the meeting sources. The 43-member Islamic Conference Organization founded in 1969, will begin its fourth summit next Monday in Casablanca south of Rabat. High on the agenda will be the Lebanese and Middle East crises, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and the severe drought in Africa. [Text] [OW140832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 14 Jan 84]

CSO: 4000/204

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO ON REMARKS BY ISRAEL'S SHARON

HK060340 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 84 p 6

["International Jottings" by Feng Xiong [1409 7160]: "A 'Butcher's' Joke"]

[Text] At a meeting on 17 January, the former defense minister of Israel, Sharon, nicknamed "butcher," poured out his grievances that his dismissal last year was "unfair." He alleged that when Israel decided to make large inroads into Lebanon in 1982, he was on a secret mission abroad and that, on his way home, Israel's bombers had raided Beirut and its reserve units had been assembled along Lebanon's borders. In view of this, it seems that Sharon was really wronged when he was asked to assume responsibility for the war and thus was dismissed.

According to a REUTER report, no sooner had Sharon cried out about his "grievances" at the meeting than the entire audience, including civilian and military officials of the Israeli Government, burst into laughter. Minister of Communications Mordekhay Tzipori described Sharon's grievances as the "wonderful joke of this year."

Sharon was compelled to resign from office on 14 February last year when the Begin administration was in imminent danger because of the rage throughout the world over the massacre in the refugee camps in Beirut and political turmoil in Israel. The then prime minister, Menahem Begin, dismissed Sharon to ease public wrath, using the tactic of "giving up a rook to save the king." Of course, the policy Sharon pursued was not a policy of his own, but a policy of Israel's ruling clique. Nevertheless, Sharon, as the then minister of defense, could not shirk his duty toward Israel's invasion of Lebanon, no matter whether he was in Israel or not at that time. Now, Sharon cries out about his wrongful treatment by cooking up the excuse of his absence from Israel at that time. This is indeed a joke. However, this also shows that after Israel lost more than what it gained in its invasion of Lebanon and failed to wipe out the Palestinian armed forces, people like Sharon have the impudence to cry out about their grievances in order to shirk their responsibilities. This is what the joke really is.

CSO: 4005/366

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

UN WARNS ISRAEL AGAINST ANTI-PALESTINIAN STEPS

OW270749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] United Nations, 26 Jan (XINHUA)--The UN Security Council today urged Israel not to take any steps which could lead to further aggravation of tension in the occupied Palestinian territories.

The request was contained in a statement issued by the council's President Javier Chamorro Mora.

The Security Council, the statement said, "recalls its previous resolutions stressing the applicability of the Geneva Convention (1949) relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war."

The Israeli Knesset is reported to have passed, in a first reading, a draft of a law extending the applicability of emergency regulations to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and enforcing imposition of Israeli jurisdiction in these occupied Palestinian territories.

Commenting on Israel's move, PLO's permanent observer to the UN Zuhdi al-Tarazi said in a recent letter to the president of the Security Council that "the Palestine Liberation Organization considers such measures one more step in the process of creeping annexation and discrimination against Palestinian people still living in their homes in the Palestinian territories."

CSO: 4000/205

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT MEETS U.S. ENVOY IN LUSAKA

OW310753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Lusaka, 30 Jan (XINHUA)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda told U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker that the U.S. Government must adopt a more pragmatic approach to bring about Namibian independence and end apartheid in South Africa.

Crocker arrived here yesterday for an one-day visit to Zambia. During their meeting, Kaunda told him that the situation in Southern Africa was deteriorating because South Africa had stepped up its hostile acts intended to destabilize the front-line states. "We want peace in this region, but we do not want peace at any cost, we want peace with dignity and honor," he stressed.

Crocker said that there now exists a unique opportunity to reduce the bloodshed in Southern Africa. The latest round of consultations had been prompted by some "very important discussions held on Cape Verde Islands between the Angolan Government and the U.S." He had gone to Pretoria bearing message from the Angolan Government, he noted.

Crocker went on to say that as far as he knew there was no change in South Africa's position on the Cuban troops issue and there was also no shift in Washington's insistence on the linkage of Namibian independence to the pull-out of Cuban troops from Angola.

Crocker is on a tour of seven European and African countries in an effort to break the deadlock over the Namibian issue.

CSO: 4000/205

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

XINHUA EXAMINES OAU'S ROLE IN CHAD SITUATION

OW180957 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 18 Jan 84

["Round-up: OAU Looks Forward To Resolution of Chadian Problem"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--The efforts of the Organization of African Unity to settle the Chadian problem are likely to end at a deadlock, but the OAU has not lost hope in bringing the Chadian factions together for reconciliation talks.

The fact that the gap between the government headed by President Hissein Habre and its main opposition faction led by Goukouni Oueddei could not be bridged is the main reason for the failure of the meeting. Other major differences between the two sides include Goukouni's demand for the withdrawal of French troops from Chad and Habre's demand for the pullout of Libyan forces from the country's northern part; Goukouni's refusal to accept the legitimate status of President Habre's government which has been recognized by the United Nations, the OAU, the Non-aligned Movement, most of the African countries and many other international organizations; and Habre's insistence that Goukouni attend the meeting as a faction, not as an equal.

The renewal of the Chadian civil war in June last year brought about a military stalemate in the country. The "no war, no peace" situation made everybody involved weary and any move to break the deadlock would be welcomed and eagerly sought.

The OAU, the biggest political organization in the African continent, has taken up the role of resolving the Chadian issue in accordance with the OAU charter.

Although the Chadian problem is the most intractable the OAU has faced in its 20-year history, the OAU has started drawing up plans to settle the issue right after its 19th summit in 1983. It scheduled to convene a conference in December 1983 in its headquarters in Addis Ababa with a view to bringing together the 11 signatories of the 1979 Lagos agreement to thrash out their differences without outside interference. It hoped a clear consensus would emerge to end the 18-year old war in Chad and set up a government of national reconciliation. It has appealed to all Chadian factions to show willingness to put the interests of the country above everything else.

Then the subsequent flare-up in fighting between Habre's and Goukouni's troops brought the Chadian problem back into sharp focus. The Chadian situation has become one of the centers of world concern, Africa's in particular. Most countries desire to solve the conflict by peaceful negotiations, to get rid of outside interference, and let the OAU settle this issue, so as to prevent the superpowers from meddling in the problem. Since last August, OAU emissaries have shuttled between the two warring sides and between other parties involved in the conflict. The OAU has tried its utmost to convene a reconciliation conference. But Habre refused to participate in peace talks because of the high-level reception given to Goukouni by the host country when he arrived in Addis Ababa a week ago. Instead, Habre sent his interior minister to attend the talks and Goukouni refused to negotiate with a low-level delegation.

The continued split of the country and the unwanted war go against the will of the people and the trend of history. The only way out for Chad is to get rid of outside interference and respect Chad's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the two warring sides with the help of the OAU should sit down at the negotiation table to seek permanent peace and genuine reconciliation for their war-devastated country. [Sentence as received] This is the only way out, and the sooner the better. The OAU is looking forward to re-negotiations between the Chadian factions after its patient work and unremitting efforts.

CSO: 4000/205

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

OAU AFRICAN DEFENSE BODY--Lagos, 30 Jan (XINHUA)--An agreement to set up an African defense body was adopted at a meeting of the Defense Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) which ended in Accra, capital of Ghana, today. One of the stated objectives of the new organization will be to assist in the total liberation of Africa and to help member states protect and defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity against outside aggression. The new military body will consist of a defense council made up of ten heads of state elected at an OAU summit for a period of two years. In addition, at least ten senior military officers will set on a committee of chiefs of staff. [Text] [0W310210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0158 GMT 31 Jan 84]

INCREASED U.S. FOOD AID FOR AFRICA--Washington, 30 Jan (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government has planned to appropriate 90 million dollars in supplemental emergency food aid for Africa during the 1984 fiscal year, it was announced here today. At a press conference Secretary of State George Shultz and administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development Peter McPherson noted that the move is to relieve the critical food needs caused by a widespread drought in Africa. The plan will bring the total U.S. emergency food aid for Africa to 184.6 million dollars in this fiscal year. In addition, the U.S. Government is expected to request 500 million dollars in a long-range economic assistance program for Africa over the next 5 years. The funds are to encourage African countries to adopt more growth-oriented economic policies, focusing on agricultural sector reforms, McPherson said. [Text] [0W310751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 31 Jan 84]

MAURITIUS EXPELS LIBYAN DIPLOMATS--Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA)--Mauritius Friday expelled Libyans diplomatic representatives and closed down the Libyan People's Bureau (embassy) in Port Louis, according to an AFP report. The report quoted a Mauritian Government statement as saying the closure had "immediate effect". One member of the embassy staff had been allowed to remain in the country to wind up the affairs of the bureau, the statement said. The exact reasons for the expulsions were not known, but a government source said they were sparked off by a recent speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi which was published in a newspaper in Mauritius. Relations between the two countries worsened recently when Tripoli, capital of Libya, sent as a gift one million dollars to the Port Louis Municipal Council which is controlled by the leftist opposition Militant Mauritian Movement (MMM). [Text] [0W141038 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 14 Jan 84]

GIFT TO TANZANIAN YOUTH--Dar es Salaam, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--Chinese Charge d' Affaires in Tanzania Zhang Dezheng presented here this morning gifts worth 100,000 Tanzanian shillings (more than 8,000 U.S. dollars) to Mohamedi Seif Khatib, general secretary of the Tanzanian Youth Organization, on behalf of the Communist Youth League of China. The gifts presented to the youth of Tanzania included footballs, pencils, ballpens, notebooks, spades and picks. Receiving the gifts, Seif Khatib said that the Tanzanian Youth Organization would be able to make good use of all the items. [Text] [OW091341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 9 Jan 84]

PRC DELEGATION ENDS SEYCHELLES VISIT--Victoria, 14 Jan (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation headed by Xu Caidong, deputy governor of Guizhou, left here for home this evening, winding up its 1-week friendly visit to Seychelles. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were ranking officials of the Seychelles Government and Chinese Ambassador to Seychelles He Gongkai. During its visit in Seychelles, members of the delegation attended a ceremony marking the completion and transfer of the Seychelles polytechnical school, a project built with Chinese assistance. They also visited the country's social and economic facilities and inspected tourist facilities on Mahe island, the main island of Seychelles, and other islands. [Text] [OW160247 Beijing: XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0831 GMT 15 Jan 84]

CSO: 4000/205

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY'S UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES LISTED

Beijing WENZhai BAO in Chinese No 90, 24 Jun 83 p 1

[Article from Issue No 6 of Hebei's CPC MEMBER: "11 Unhealthy Tendencies Within the Party"]

[Text] Currently, within our party the problems exist of impure ideology, tendencies and organization. Party tendencies have not yet taken a fundamental turn for the better, and this is mainly illustrated in the aspects listed below.

1. Some people uphold "leftist" or bourgeoisie liberalized ideology, and politically are unable to maintain unity with the CPC Central Committee. Some people adopt an attitude of resistance towards the party's lines, plans, policies and important measures that have come about since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, and they oppose bringing order out of chaos. Some spread their dissatisfied view of opposing the four fundamental principles, admire the capitalist's "freedom and democracy," and they work in concert and collude with the tiny minority of people opposing the four fundamental principles. They also engage in bourgeois liberalism.
2. Some doubt Marxism-Leninism Mao Zedong Thought, waver in their faith in communism, and spread the communist theory of "uncertainty."
3. Some are basically unconcerned with the growth and flourishing of the nation and the people, and are enthusiastic only in figuring their own gains and losses.
4. The ideology of serving the people is fading, the individual's own interests are becoming primary. Work must be light and treatment good. Some flee after wealth and fame, are unscrupulous, disregard policies, engage in dishonest practices, and do everything with "their eyes set on money."
5. Some are unorganized and undisciplined, and engage in anarchy. They do not comply with the party's resolutions, do not carry out the party's policies, do not complete the party's tasks, do not take part in the regular activities of the party, and do not observe the party's discipline.
6. Some uphold factionalist activities and engage in "clique-ism."

7. Some violate the principle of democratic centralism and influence the normalization of the party's political life.

8. Some stand high above the masses and are divorced from reality.

9. Some abuse their power of office, harm financial and economic discipline and the personnel system, and seek personal privileges in their living.

10. The revolutionary will of some people is declining. They seek ease, comfort and enjoyment, they have no lofty ambitions, and they just muddle along.

11. Some people are politically muddleheaded and negligent in their work.

The above illustrations can be summarized as: liberalism in politics, ultra-individualism in ideology, factionalism in organization and bureaucratism in tendencies.

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CSO: 4005/272

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SELECTION OF QUALITY CADRES STRESSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 83 p 8

[Article by Chi Wen [3069 2429]: "Recommend Capable People for the State, and Not for Personal Interests"]

[Text] A friend said that in his organization there is an engineer who adheres to principles, is upright and honest, busy with his job, and is enthusiastic and vigorous, but he is also in the habit of making suggestions. The people were all willing to elect him to a leadership post, but the party committee secretary felt that he is always finding fault with people and that nothing is in accord with what he wants. Thus, the party secretary decided to oppose his promotion. On the other hand, there was a cadre who had connections everywhere with everyone, he exchanged flattery and favors, shifted with each wind, was slippery in every way and slick in establishing relations, and was well-versed in the "study of relationships." This cadre received the leader's appreciation, and the leader felt that this man must be promoted.

This causes people to think of the words of Puling Weiyang when he gave his memorial to the emperor: "There is not a king who does not have honest and upright men as well as evil flatterers, but the honest men are often far from the throne, and the evil flatterers close by, with the result that the kingdom is overturned and never recovers. Why? The honest men often defiantly raise suggestions, while the flatterers usually go along with the orders, much defiance gives rise to hate, much accord gives rise to love, and this is the difference between being close and being distant." These words are really quite profound. Some of the comrades currently in leading positions, if they only consider what is good or evil for themselves, or look only at the personal relationships in treating the ones under their leadership, and if "much defiance gives rise to hate," and produces disgust and even hatred, under these types of circumstances, it is naturally most difficult to promote a cadre with courage, insight and capability.

In fact, these comrades have forgotten that promoting a cadre who meets requirements to a leading post is a need of the party's cause; personal resentment and individual feeling cannot be mixed in with this. Di Renjie of the Tang Dynasty recommended Zhang Dongzhi, Yao Yuanchong, Huan Yanfan and other illustrious and capable people, and later on these men became pillars

of the state. Someone said to Di Renjie, "Your pupils are everywhere and in all the public offices," to which Di Renjie replied: "I recommend capable people for the state and not for personal interests."

This "Recommending capable people for the state and not for personal interests" is good. Indeed, Di Renjie could do it this way for a feudal monarchy and we are recommending for a socialist cause. If we have an impartial heart we can eliminate individual prejudices and choose cadres fairly. Even if the cadre is offensive or not respectful enough, he will not fuss about these things, but consider things from the aspect of the long-term benefits of the successors to the party's cause, cadres who truly suit conditions should be promoted.

When a leading cadre must leave his post due to a natural necessity, he should not consider matters finished upon leaving, but, [beforehand] while in office, should pay attention to inspecting, utilizing and training cadres, and in this long-term process of inspection, utilization and training of cadres, he should choose cadres who can be his successors, and so insure that our socialist undertaking can be handed down for many thousands of years: this is the hope of the party and people, and is also the responsibility of each individual cadre. If we treat this problem recklessly, so that we use the likes and dislikes of each person to choose cadres as successors, then we will have failed at our final task.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE MIDDLE-AGED INTELLECTUALS ENTER PARTY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Reporter Zhang Da [1728 6671], reporting from the National Conference on Developing the Work of Party Members: "More and More Middle-Aged Intellectuals Are Entering the Party; Resistance Is Still Great, and There Is Prejudice Still to be Eliminated"]

[Text] For the past 2 years, each area has earnestly carried out the central government's relevant directives, and fairly many have taken note of the development of intellectuals as party members. Intellectuals, especially middle-aged intellectuals, have been admitted into the party more and more frequently.

According to statistics, in the new development of party members for each area, the proportion of intellectuals in 1980 was 19.1 percent, in 1981 it was 21.4 percent, last year it rose to 23.6 percent, and this year it has risen even higher. In the new development of intellectuals as party members, the great proportion are middle-aged intellectuals. After these comrades entered the party, they played the role of model vanguard in construction of the two civilizations.

In the problem of developing the number of intellectuals entering the party, each area did a lot of work, and especially in continuously eliminating the "leftist" influence, and in overcoming prejudice shown by discriminating against intellectuals. In some places, the leaders personally took action, analyzed a typical case, specifically helped, and pushed forward the handling of the work. Zhao Zhengjie [6732 2973 7132], assistant head of the Changbaishan Bureau of Environmental Protection of the Nature Research Institute, ornithologist and top-grade model worker in the province, enthusiastically wanted to enter the party, and already possessed conditions for being a party member. But two cadres, who committed grave errors in the cultural revolution, placed obstacles in the way, with the result that Zhao Zhengjie, through long delays, could not enter the party. After the party committee leaders heard of the situation, they issued an order, and the prefectoral committee of the Yanbian Korean Nationality Autonomous Prefecture dismissed and replaced the two cadres. Zhao Zhengjie then easily entered the party. This incident made reverberations both within and outside of the party, and intellectuals commonly felt that "there is hope for entering the party."

According to the data provided at the symposium, the developments in the work of intellectuals entering the party is not very balanced in every area. Problems in a few areas and units of intellectuals "having difficulties entering the party" have not yet been solved. Thus, people feel that they must continue to eliminate all types of prejudice that is preventing intellectuals from entering the party, and continue to do good work in the development of intellectuals and especially middle-aged intellectuals as party members.

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CSO: 4005/272

EAST REGION

WAYS TO OPEN UP NEW PROSPECTS BY NEW LEADING GROUPS DISCUSSED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "On Dashing Spirits"]

[Text] The readjustment of the leading groups of 10 prefectures and municipalities throughout the province has been completed. The readjustment of most of the leading groups at the department and bureau levels of the province have also been brought to completion. The groups which have now better fulfilled the requirements of making the ranks of the cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age and more knowledgeable and specialized began to have a new look not long after they came into being.

These new groups were set up in the year of reform and progress. Doubtless they must regard the opening of new prospects as one of their own responsibilities. In such aspects as state of mind, style of work, work efficiency and so forth, they must have a strong will to reform and make progress. In a word, they must be full of dashing spirits.

Why should we talk about a dashing spirit?

This is a demand in the construction of the socialist modernizations. The road toward the four modernizations is full of unexpected difficulties and obstacles. It is necessary for us to surmount countless trenches and natural chasms, conquer numerous impregnable passes and fortified strongholds and scale magnificent peaks without being imprinted with the footmarks of our predecessors. We have no way to accomplish all these if we do not have a burst of courageous and dashing spirit to encounter difficulties.

This is a demand for overcoming and preventing bureaucracy. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "The phenomenon of bureaucracy is a problem that widely exists in the political life of our party and our country." The main features of bureaucracy include: sticking to conventions and drifting along without an enterprising spirit, beating around the bush and stalling with official jargon, being engrossed in dispatching endless documents and bulletins and having blind faith in attending large- and small-scale conferences, shifting responsibility onto each other and arguing back and forth, hesitating, discussing a topic without reaching a decision, handling matters without caring for efficiency, daring neither to support the right nor check the wrong, being afraid of "tough rebuffs" and shirking difficulties. It is a combination of softness,

laziness and slackness. In order to overcome these bad practices, we have to advocate its opposite side--the revolutionary dashing spirit. If we are not equipped with a dashing spirit of this kind, it is still difficult for even a new group to resist and break away from the corrosion of bureaucracy.

What is a dashing spirit? It is the spirit which is sharp, swift, violent and irresistible. For a new group, first it must show that it has ideals, goals and lofty aspirations and great ambitions to open new prospects. Second, it must be resourceful and decisive, vigorous and speedy in handling things, and strive for efficiency. Third, it must be bold and assured, dare to hit hard and advance in face of difficulties. Urgent matters in the construction of the four modernizations, matters which the masses have been eagerly expecting for years and can be done through our efforts, and matters which affect and influence the situation as a whole and are well known to us must be firmly grasped to the end and be accomplished within a stated time. Once we handle a case, we must bring it to a successful end without delay or without shifting responsibility to others. Everything must proceed from reality, from the development and prosperity of our country and from the happiness and richness of our people. Conventional rules and practices must be discarded. Handling things vigorously and speedily and striving for efficiency are complementary to hitting hard daringly and advancing against difficulties. Every time we do our work more vigorously and speedily or make a greater effort to strive for efficiency, we are more vulnerable to impediments and entanglements from all sides and deeply encircled by the tendency to argue back and forth and to wrangle, we are faced with implications and interferences resulting from the imperfection of rules and regulations and from managerial confusion, or we are even forced to confront the tough problems with a toughness that includes violation of the law and discipline and all kinds of outrages. For this, it takes courage, resourcefulness and boldness of vision in daring to adhere to principles and to wage struggles against all kinds of evil tendencies and influences. Facts have indicated to us that wherever it is done this way, the new leading group there has great prestige among the masses and its words are listened to and its work supported. As a result, various kinds of work there have shown a momentum heading toward new prospects.

It is of course not always easy to maintain the dashing spirit. Generally speaking, when the situation is favorable, it is easy to have a free hand, but when there is one difficulty after another or when there are contradictions which are complicated and difficult to deal with or when it is not easy to make a breakthrough, one can hesitate to press forward or make progress. Therefore, the important question of a new leading group is that it must always maintain the revolutionary spirit of making progress willingly under difficult circumstances. Here, the key lies in the fact that it must have a strong resolute desire to do a good job, a mental preparedness to work like a "coolie" and a dedication with a deep sense of responsibility to the party and the people. With the situation as a whole and the four modernizations in mind, people will become brave and fearless. Thinking carefully, the situation really does not have anything that is worth fearing except for offending some people, bringing noisy criticisms and even being dismissed from office. However, rights and wrongs are attached to everything and public opinion is the best judge. A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds scant

support. Things which are just are always unconquerable. Even though doing something may be inappropriate, it is still much better than doing nothing.

We have always advocated letting new cadres do their work boldly with a free hand and temper themselves courageously. If mistakes or small errors are made, we can sum up the experience and draw lessons from these mistakes and errors in order to make improvements. Our veteran cadres and comrades must correctly understand and categorically support the valuable dashing spirit of the new cadres. It is not advisable to confuse a dashing spirit with "frivolity" and "stubbornness and arrogance." The standard of the "Big Official" style in assigning jobs must be repudiated. It is not allowed to regard steadiness, obsequiousness and chiming in with others as an expression of maturity and experience or to call on new cadres to do likewise.

In conclusion, it may be appropriate to mention the question of "the strict measures applied by a new official." It is necessary to make a concrete analysis. When a new group assumes office, of course it is after all a proper method of the leadership to grasp tendentious questions and to spare no effort to work out a solution and thereby open up a new prospect. However, some new groups which are not quite familiar with local situations must start with investigation and study, grasp principal contradictions and find a breakthrough and then resolve them one by one. Although this is not as impetuous and powerful as "applying strict measures" at the outset, it is still an effective measure for solving problems. Whether a new group is imbued with dashing spirits or not, the key lies not in "applying strict measures" at the time it assumes its duties but in its ability to rouse itself for vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous and to open new prospects.

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CSO: 4005/193

EAST REGION

SHANDONG AUTHORITIES HOLD MEETING ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Article by staff reporter: "Make Primary Education Universal, Speed Up Structural Reform of Secondary Education"]

[Text] The provincial party committee and the provincial government convened a Provincial Work Conference on General Education from 18 through 20 September in Weifeng City. At the conference, it communicated the spirit of the National Work Conference on General Education, summed up and exchanged experiences, studied and drew up plans of the tasks and measures to be taken actively to strengthen general education in our province and called on party committees and governments at all levels to bring forward conscientiously the educational work.

More than 330 people were present at the conference, including secretaries of prefectural, municipal and county party committees in charge of education, mayors, commissioners, county magistrates, directors of education bureaus and responsible comrades from the relevant departments directly under the provincial party committee and from higher-level normal colleges and schools.

Deputy Secretary Lu Maozeng [7120 2021 2582] presided over the conference and made a summing-up speech. Deputy Governor Ma Shizhong [7456 0013 1813] made a report on the work of the government. Cui Weilin [1508 1919 3829], member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, was also present at the conference.

The conference noted that since the 3d Plenary Session of the CPC 11th Central Committee, great changes have taken place on the general education front. Party and government leaders at all levels have gradually deepened their understanding of the development of educational undertakings, a large amount of work has been done in implementing policies on intellectuals, a change has begun to take place in the unitary structure of the secondary education, improvements have been made in the running of schools, educational undertakings of one kind or another have been developing in a healthy manner, and the quality of education has been steadily improved. However, we are also faced with many problems at present. Both the quantity and quality of education are not adequate to meet with the needs of the construction of the four modernizations. The "leftist" influence has not yet completely been eliminated. The importance and urgency of developing education have not yet become unanimously

understood by the party committees and governments at all levels throughout the province, and some aspects in educational construction still lag behind the average of the country as a whole. Full attention must be paid to these circumstances.

In accordance with the spirit of the relevant directive of the party Central Committee and in consideration of the actual situation of our province, the conference put forward the proposal that making primary education universal must be taken up as a focal point in the educational work at present in order to strive to realize the goal of completing the popularization of primary education in the year 1985. All places must check the standard of popularization, draw up plans and measures and fulfill the work down to the counties, communes and brigades in order to define clearly the responsibilities of each level and complete the task on schedule. We must formulate necessary administrative rules on the basis of spreading education to implement compulsory primary education in a well-prepared and planned way. When we are making primary education universal, we must at the same time develop preschool education.

The conference asked all places to accelerate the pace of structural reform in secondary education. It is necessary continually to readjust the general-course senior middle schools and to go all out to develop technical education on the basis of reforms made at previous stages so that in the year 1985, the number of technical middle schools of different categories in rural areas will reach around 580, the number of classes in the vocational middle schools in the cities will reach 550 and the number of students at school will reach 140,000, if secondary professional and vocational schools are included, and the number of students at school will amount to 40 percent of the total number of students at the senior middle school level. In the cities and towns and in areas where the economy and culture are well developed, junior middle schools must be made universal step by step, and agricultural junior middle schools must continually be experimented with on the basis of making primary education universal so that in the year 1987, each commune will have an agricultural middle school. Vocational and technical middle schools of different categories must adhere to the correct guiding principle for running a school in an effort to train the qualified reserve labor force required by all fronts. Professional curricula and course content must be defined in accordance with the various needs of local economic and social developments so that unity and diversity can be combined. Effective measures must be adopted to resolve problems encountered in professional education including the supply of qualified teachers, teaching equipment and budget. The reform of the educational system must be made to dovetail with the reform of the labor system. From now on, hiring of workers by all industries and selection of cadres or technical workers by communes or brigades must first be done from among graduates with special training suited to a job or from vocational or technical middle schools offering similar courses. From now on, the number of students to be enrolled in agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry universities, middle schools and professional schools every year must be fixed to the admission of graduates from corresponding technical middle schools of different categories.

The conference stressed that in order to further implement the party's policies on intellectuals, we must take care of teachers. We must love and help them and pay respect to them. The social and political status of teachers

must be raised. After the 12th CPC National Congress, party committees and governments at all levels must concentrate their efforts to make a thorough investigation of cases involving insults and acts which harm teachers. Cases which have not yet been handled must be handled immediately. From now on, the recurrence of similar cases must be handled promptly, severely and strictly. Principal local leading cadres are to be investigated to affix responsibility for not handling cases promptly and seriously. Conditions must be created in various ways to resolve as soon as possible the difficult housing problem of secondary and primary school teachers. In the next few years, priority must be given to providing dwellings in urban housing projects for secondary and primary school teachers. The province, prefectures, cities and counties must all appropriate special local contingency funds for the construction of houses for secondary and primary school teachers. At the same time, great efforts must be made to encourage self-provided funds or funds raised in society. Planning departments must give priority to housing programs supported by self-provided funds or by funds raised in society. A certain labor indicator must be fixed every year for teachers working at schools run by local units. Some of the teachers working at schools run by local units may be transferred to public schools after being qualified through assessment. In the same year, to replenish the natural depletion of the number of teachers of public schools, the educational departments must select from among the best teachers working at schools run by local units.

The conference also stressed the necessity of implementing the party's educational policies in an all-round way and of making efforts to improve the quality of secondary and primary education. The most important question at present is to rectify the guiding ideology for running a school. Both the secondary and primary schools must be geared to the needs of all students in accordance with the principle that education must be developed in an all-round way, morally, intellectually and physically so that students after graduation will be able to adapt to actual needs, whether participating in productive labor or continuing higher studies. Erroneous practices such as unilaterally seeking a higher proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade, arbitrarily cutting regular courses, working extra shifts and extra hours and teaching irregular courses must resolutely be corrected.

The conference put forward the proposition that educational budgets and investments must be increased through different channels. In the near future, the rate of increase of the educational budget and of investment in capital construction must be raised to a level slightly higher than that of revenue. Investment in capital construction must also be raised by a bigger margin. Budgets for running secondary and primary schools run by local units in rural areas, except wages for teachers hired by the government and subsidies for teachers hired by local units, must mainly be raised by communes and brigades. Industrial and mining enterprises must also pay attention to making investments in training intellectuals and taking positive action to run secondary and primary schools. Those who are not able to run a school must raise funds to run a school jointly.

The conference called on party committees and governments at all levels to regard educational work definitely and conscientiously as an important item in

the work schedule of the day. They must especially do a good job in setting up leading groups in educational departments and schools as soon as possible and select sensible persons who are enthusiastic in promoting educational undertakings and who understand educational rules so as to lead the educational work. They must put into practice as soon as possible the requirement that headmasters of secondary schools be college graduates and that those of primary schools be teachers who are graduates of secondary normal schools or above. Secretaries of party branches must also be able to take up part-time teaching, and those who are not qualified must be trained or be transferred to other posts.

9560

CSO: 4005/193

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI FORMS TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS ASSOCIATION

OW131455 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Xining, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--The Qinghai Provincial Association of Taiwan Compatriots was formed here yesterday at a meeting attended by representatives of the more than 100 Taiwan compatriots now living in this northwest China province.

Zhang Wanshu, deputy secretary general of the Xining City Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, who was born in Taipei City, was elected chairman of the association.

Lim Liyun, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots and vice president of the All-China's Women's Federation, made a special trip to Xining for the occasion.

She said at the opening ceremony that reunifying the motherland is a historic mission of this generation. She called on the Taiwan compatriots residing in the province to increase contacts with overseas Chinese and people in Taiwan so as to enhance good fellowship and work in concert for the reunification of the country and the unity of the nation.

Huang Jingbo, secretary of the provincial Communist Party committee and governor of Qinghai, expressed the hope that the Taiwan compatriots in the province would make still greater contributions to building up the locality.

Some of the Taiwan compatriots now working in the province have been promoted to posts as engineers, associate professors and responsible members of government departments.

The newly-elected vice chairman of the association, Wang Tai, is a native of Taizhong County in Taiwan. He is now vice president and associated professor at Qinghai Medical College.

CSO: 4000/202

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU FORMULATES STANDARDS FOR PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK120918 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] In order to avoid studying the party rectification documents superficially, the provincial CPC committee's leading group for party rectification has put forward five standards of acceptance in studying party rectification documents in a circular issued today. The circular points out that when the stage of studying party rectification documents ends, all units must conscientiously sum up their experiences and prepare written reports. The result will be jointly checked and accepted by the leadership of various divisions and the provincial CPC committee's office of the leading group for party rectification. Those units which have reached the standards will enter the second stage of party rectification, that is, to measure themselves by the standards of the CPC Central Committee. Those units which are below the standards should resolutely make up for it. All party rectification units must make the best use of their time to do the work well in accordance with these five requirements. The five standards of acceptance in the stage of studying party rectification documents are:

First, the units have conscientiously studied the party rectification decision of the CPC Central Committee, the series of instructions of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, and the plans of the provincial CPC committee. They have worked out specific arrangements in accordance with the realities of each unit and really implemented them. The leadership for party rectification has been put on a sound basis, and leading cadres have played a leading role. Through the organization of study classes or upholding the stipulated system of study, the party members, and first the members of leading groups of CPC committees and party organizations, have conscientiously studied the required reading for a party member, the speeches made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and articles in other party rectification documents an article which closely relate to their own thinking and work. Those who missed lessons have made up for them.

Second, they have a clear idea about the significance of this party rectification. They clearly understand and have a good grasp of the basic principle, the basic task, the basic policy, and the basic method of party rectification. The understanding of most of the party members on party rectification has basically reached a consensus. They have strengthened their confidence in party rectification and heightened their political consciousness.

Third, through the meticulous reading of the documents and in conjunction with practice and the practice of discussing while studying, they have gained deeper understanding, have cleared up confused ideas, have clearly distinguished right and wrong, and have heightened their understanding of the four basic principles, the party's nature and program as well as its tasks, the standards of being a party member, and the party line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Fourth, through profound investigation, probing, and serious discussions, they have put forward the key issues that they have to solve in their units during the party rectification. They know fairly well the situation of the thinking, the work style, and the imperfections in the organizations, particularly the problem of people of three categories. Every party member, particularly the leading party cadres, have made preparations for major issues in which they have to measure themselves by the standards of the CPC Central Committee.

Fifth, they have implemented the principle of making corrections while rectifying. Problems which are the cause of complaints or are urged to be solved by the masses, particularly the problem of taking advantage of one's office and working condition for personal gain, and the problem of bureaucratism, such as irresponsibility for the party and the people, have been solved or have been started to be solved.

CSO: 4005/368

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA CULTURAL WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

HK130325 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Excerpts] A regional cultural work conference concluded in Yinchuan on 12 January after 7 days in session. The meeting held serious discussions on further strengthening party leadership over cultural work, strengthening the ideological and organizational building of the cultural force, avoiding and eliminating spiritual pollution, and launching mass cultural work. It also made specific arrangements for creating a new situation in cultural work in the region.

Regional CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Hei Baili delivered a speech entitled "Cultural workers must shoulder the heavy task of building socialist spiritual civilization." Comrade Hei Baili affirmed the importance of convening this cultural work conference, and went on to stress: In future cultural work, the comrades of the party and government departments and of the trade unions, CYL, and women's federations must get together to study matters or problems that arise in the work. He hoped that the party and government organizations and mass bodies would strengthen liaison, and stimulate, support, and cooperate with each other. They should put cultural work in an important place on their agenda.

Comrade Hei Baili said: Readjusting the leadership groups, unfolding party rectification work, and promoting the cause of culture are urgent and arduous tasks currently facing our cultural departments. Only by rectifying the party organizations well can we effectively strengthen leadership over cultural work and ensure that our cultural cause will develop healthily along the way pointed out by the party.

(Wang Yiming), director of the regional CPC committee's propaganda department, also spoke. He said: Since the shift of party work focus, cultural work has been assigned an extremely important position, and its fundamental tasks in the new period have been clearly defined. This requires that the departments of the cultural system take the 12th Party Congress spirit as their guideline, uphold the party's four basic principles, and constantly strengthen party leadership over cultural work and step up ideological and organizational building in cultural work. Comrades engaged in cultural work must become a main force in building the two civilizations. They must strive to overcome unhealthy trends, thoroughly eliminate spiritual pollution,

distinguish between right and wrong, and be told to struggle against all kinds of erroneous ideas. They should provide still more healthy and high-standard spiritual products for the building of the two civilizations in Ningxia.

CSO: 4005/368

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA HOLDS REGIONAL MEETING ON EDUCATION

HK129840 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 83 p 1

[Report" "Regional Conference on General Education Concludes in Yinchuan"]

[Text] The 8-day general education conference, held by the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government, successfully concluded in Yinchuan on 20 December.

During the conference, people seriously studied the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on strengthening and reforming rural school education and listened to the speech conveying the spirit of the national general education work conference. Comrade Liu Zhenguo of the regional education department delivered work report entitled "Actively Develop and Reform General Education in our Region." Regional party and government leaders also made speeches at the meeting. Comrades attending the meeting discussed the importance and urgency of developing general education, the guiding principles for running schools, and the issue of strengthening party committees and governments' leadership over the work of general education. They seriously exchanged their understanding of these issues and put forth opinions on amending the regional party committee and regional government "decision on strengthening general education."

Comrades attending the meeting unanimously held: Education is the foundation for the four modernizations and for the development of the economy in Ningxia and the northwest as a whole. The realization of the four modernizations requires a contingent of cadres and a contingent of scientists and technicians who adhere to the socialist road and have professional knowledge and competence. Without developing education, it is impossible to cultivate a large number of competent cadres and technical personnel. If we fail to develop education, our modernization program will fall through. To a great extent, the level of our country's science and culture at the turn of the century and whether the great cause of modernization will be smoothly fulfilled depend on the present situation in our primary and secondary education. The effect of education must be achieved over a long period, so we must take effective action earlier. If we delay the first step, we will lose several years or a dozen years or even decades of time. If we do not clearly understand this matter and do not grasp it tightly, we may commit another historical mistake, just as we failed to seriously handle family planning in the 1950's.

Comrades attending the meeting pointed out: The education front involves a broad sphere. The education department alone cannot solve many problems without the cooperation of other departments. Party committees and governments at all levels must exercise unified leadership and mobilize the whole party and the whole community to support education so that general education in our country can make major developments.

Comrades also set to right the guiding principles for running schools. They discussed the matters of carrying out the party's educational policy and raising the educational level of all pupils and exchanged opinions on some issues concerning policies.

At the concluding session, Comrade Wang Yanxin made a summing-up speech. He asked comrades to relay to their units the spirit of this conference after they returned home. All prefectures, cities, and counties were required to hold a general education work conference next January or February.

CSO: 4005/368

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI FORMS ASSOCIATION OF TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS

HK120256 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] The first congress of Taiwan compatriots, living in Qinghai opened in Xining yesterday morning. The current congress was a grand gathering of Taiwan compatriots in Qinghai Province. The meeting will officially set up the Qinghai Provincial Friendship Association of Taiwan Compatriots, discuss and approve the constitution of the Qinghai Provincial Friendship Association of Taiwan Compatriots, and elect members of the first council of the association.

Governor Huang Jingbo delivered a congratulatory speech at the meeting. First, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and people's government, he expressed his warm congratulations to the meeting and conveyed his cordial greetings to all Taiwan compatriots and their family members throughout the province.

Comrade Huang Jingbo said: The friendship association of Taiwan compatriots is a broad patriotic mass organization, an important mass organization under the leadership of the party, and a component party of the patriotic united front. I am sure that after the founding of the provincial friendship association of Taiwan compatriots, there will be a more satisfactory organization of the Taiwan compatriots in studying and working, a continuous carrying forward of the spirit of patriotism and, under the leadership of the party, there will be unity and concerted efforts made with the people of all nationalities throughout the province, people will go all out to make the country strong and to make positive contributions to the four modernizations of the motherland, the return of Taiwan to the motherland, and the fulfillment of the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

Lin Liyun, a member of the CPC Central Committee and president of the national friendship association of Taiwan compatriots, attended and delivered a congratulatory speech at the opening ceremony. Han Yingxuan, a standing committee member and head of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the meeting. Ma Wanli, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Xie Gaofeng, Ma Wending, and Yang Wenjin, vice chairmen of

the provincial people's congress standing committee; Shen Ling, chairman of the provincial CPPCC; Fu Shichun, its vice chairman; and the responsible comrades of the various democratic parties in our province, provincial military district, and mass organizations attended the opening ceremony. The meeting has received letters and cables of congratulations from the fraternal provincial and municipal friendship associations of Taiwan compatriots.

CSO: 4005/368

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI: DEPARTMENT LEVEL CADRE READJUSTMENT COMPLETED

HK130607 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] The assignment and readjustment of cadres at the department level has been basically completed in the departments, committees, and bureaus under the direct jurisdiction of the provincial government and in the provincial organs in various prefectures and cities. Judging the completed assignment and readjustment of cadres at the department level in the 44 units mentioned above, the main characteristics of the newly assigned cadres at the department level are as follows:

There is a reduction in their average age. Their age averages 44.1 years, a fall of 6.3 years compared with that before the government structural reform. Of the total number of newly assigned cadres, those who are under 44 constitute 18.5 percent.

There are significant improvements in the structure of cultural and professional knowledge. Of the total number of cadres at the department level, those with an education level of senior middle school or technical secondary school graduates occupy 65.6 percent, those with an education level of university graduates account for 35.8 percent, and those with professional and technical titles make up 27.8 percent. A group of cadres who are in the prime of life and have both political integrity and professional competence have been promoted to higher positions. Of the total number of cadres in this category, the comrades who are newly promoted amount to 40 percent and more, and the ratio of nationality cadres and women cadres has somewhat increased as against that before the government structural reform.

In readjusting and providing the departments with cadres in the province, attention has been paid to grasping the following links:

1. It is necessary to ensure political soundness, proper age limits, and cultural standards. People of three categories, those who resist the policies of the party Central Committee adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and those who have seriously violated the law and discipline have not been promoted to leading bodies.

2. It is necessary to emancipate our minds and broaden our horizons and to follow no set form in selecting qualified personnel. Those who have met the requirements of the four transformations of cadres should be boldly promoted to higher positions.
3. Efforts should be made to ensure the cooperation between the leadership and the masses, to combine the recommendation of cadres by the masses, opinion polls, and the examination of cadres by the party organization, and to conduct thoroughgoing and meticulous investigation and assessment of cadres to be selected.
4. Proper arrangements should be made for the veteran cadres who have withdrawn from leading posts so that they can continue to give play to their positive roles. A good job should be done in the cooperation between the old and new cadres and the succession of the former by the latter.

CSO: 4005/368

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG RIBAO EDITORIAL URGES NATIONAL UNITY

HK160901 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] XINJIANG RIBAO today front-paged an editorial entitled "Cement National Unity To Achieve the Magnificent Goal of our Great Undertaking"-- the 10th discussion on developing and building Xinjiang.

The editorial noted: There is a lot of work to do in developing and building Xinjiang, yet cementing national unity is a top priority. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: We always view unity as a matter of great account in our party's cause. Unity or disunity is always a sign of the rise or decline of our cause." Comrade Zhao Ziyang noted: Strengthening national unity is a matter of great importance in Xinjiang and the key to the accomplishment of our work in all fields."

Our region is a place inhabited by more than 40 nationalities. Developing and building Xinjiang is the common desire and aspiration of the people of all our nationalities. Only when unity is strengthened will it be possible to mend our pace in the development and building of Xinjiang. Meanwhile, the people of all our nationalities will become more united when our work in developing and building Xinjiang is done well. Facts have repeatedly proved that revolutionary unity is the major guarantee for victory in the cause of our party. All our achievements have been made through the unity, struggle, and cooperation of the people of all our nationalities. Whenever national unity was weakened, our work in all undertakings met with setbacks and harm. While developing and building Xinjiang, we should always keep this striking lesson in mind.

CSO: 4005/368

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU PROMOTES SETTING UP TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS

HK140320 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] In Gansu Province, the work of separating government administration from commune management and forming township governments has gradually been promoted from selected units to the entire province. By the end of 1983, 65 counties, cities, and prefectures had completed this work by setting up 1,329 townships and towns, accounting for 86 percent of the total number of communes scheduled to be turned into townships.

Of the townships already set up, 84 percent has retained the scope of the original communes. In the areas where the minority nationalities live in compact communities, nine townships of minority nationalities have been set up. In some rural market towns, where industry and commerce are relatively concentrated and the non-agricultural population is relatively numerous, 15 new towns have been set up. In the course of setting up townships, 10,338 villagers' committees and 57,886 villagers' groups have been set up on the basis of the former production brigades. In cities and towns, 1,392 neighborhood committees have been set up.

After separating government administration and commune management and setting up township government, the long-standing system of integrating government administration with commune management in the rural areas has been changed. This has strengthened the party's leadership over rural work and the building of political power at the grassroots level and has laid a good foundation for further developing the rural economy, promoting a fundamental turn for the better in public order and social mores, and building a new socialist countryside.

CSO: 4005/368

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU: STANDING COMMITTEE APPROVES CONGRESS AGENDA

HK230337 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] This morning, the standing committee of the Sixth Gansu Provincial People's Congress held its fifth session. The session was chaired by Li Dengying, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. Vice Chairmen Wang Yaohua, Wu Zhiguo, Wu Jian, Liu Lanting, He Jianshan, Li Qiyang, Xing Anmin, and Ma Pilie attended the session. Vice Governor Ge Shiying, Chief Procurator Luo Lin of the provincial people's procuratorate, Vice President (Wu Huie) of the provincial people's higher court, the responsible persons of the departments concerned, the responsible persons of the standing committees of some of the autonomous prefectural, city, county, and district people's congresses, and 38 comrades from the literature and art, theoretical, and educational circles attended the session as nonvoting delegates. Those members of the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC who had attended the fourth session of the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC also attended as nonvoting delegates. The session approved the agenda of the fifth session of the sixth provincial people's congress. The agenda is as follows:

- 1) Discuss the problems of strengthening the building of a socialist spiritual civilization and of eliminating spiritual pollution and listen to the reports on the situations of the departments concerned of the provincial people's government; 2) listen to the provincial people's government's report on how Lanzhou deals with pollution of the environment; 3) examine and approve the draft on the measures for Lanzhou's rural construction, tearing down of old houses, and resettlement and discuss the revision of the resolution on protecting the legitimate rights of women and children; and 4) appoint persons and remove persons from office.

At the session held today, Vice Chairman Li Qiyang reported on the discussion held by the Third Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee on the problems of strengthening the building of a socialist spiritual civilization and eliminating spiritual pollution. The session also heard reports by the provincial cultural department, the provincial broadcasting and television department, the provincial educational department, and the provincial public security department on how the building of socialist spiritual civilization has been strengthened and how the elimination of spiritual pollution has been carried out.

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU: MEASURES TAKEN TO STRENGTHEN MASS CULTURAL WORK

HK181403 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] From 6 to 12 January, the provincial cultural department held a provincial meeting of directors of mass art galleries, cultural centers, and libraries to discuss specific measures to create a new situation in mass cultural work throughout the province.

The meeting pointed out: With the support of the party committees and governments at various levels in 1983, all localities of our province have built mass art galleries one after another. All the counties now have their own cultural centers and 80 percent of the counties have set up their own libraries. Around half of the villages and communes have set up cultural centers and some towns in the rural areas have set up their own cultural stations. These mass cultural establishments have constantly enriched their activities and have become the base for building socialist spiritual civilization in the rural areas.

In order to create a new situation in the cultural work of the whole province, the meeting called on all localities to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution and to lead the masses in carrying out healthy cultural activities. Meanwhile, they must also unearth and sort out the treasures of the nationality, folk, and revolutionary culture and art, do well the work of popularizing culture in the rural areas, coordinate with various trades and professions in enlivening the cultural life of the masses, and make contributions to the building of spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4005/368

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU: ELIMINATION OF POLLUTION PROTRACTED TASK

HK181401 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "Further Heighten Our Awareness, Have a Good Grasp of Policies, and Healthily Carry on the Work of Eliminating Spiritual Pollution in our Province"]

[Text] Viewed from the situation of the work of eliminating spiritual pollution in our province in the past 3 months or so, the progress is smooth and the results are marked. The elimination of spiritual pollution is a protracted task. Party organizations at various levels have done a great deal of work in the previous stage and have achieved marked progress. However, this is only the beginning. In order to do a good job in the work of eliminating spiritual pollution and to prevent it from proceeding perfunctorily, it is necessary to get rid of all ideological obstacles and interferences. The main obstacle comes from the weak and lax tendency of rightist deviation on the ideological front. As it may lead to the elimination of spiritual pollution proceeding perfunctorily, we must make every effort to straighten out this tendency. We must heighten our awareness and resolutely carry on the struggle of eliminating spiritual pollution for a long time to come.

It is necessary to lay stress on policy in eliminating spiritual pollution. As the elimination of spiritual pollution is mainly aimed at solving the problems on the ideological front, it is impermissible to willfully broaden its scope. This is a major policy. In the course of eliminating spiritual pollution, we must act strictly according to the party's policies and must guard against carelessness. Attention must be paid to preventing interference from "leftist" ideology and feudal ideology. Such interference may easily broaden the scope of eliminating spiritual pollution. The purpose of drawing a clear line of demarcation in applying the policies is to carry out the work of eliminating spiritual pollution in a healthy, better, and thorough manner.

At present, some comrades have mistakenly held that the work of eliminating spiritual pollution has come to an end and that the policies are changed. Some other comrades are quite aware that they have committed mistakes but they are unwilling to make self-criticism. It is entirely wrong to adopt such an attitude. Viewed from the inspection made of the work of the previous 3 months, spiritual pollution still exist in varying degrees on the ideological

front of our province, particularly in the theoretical, literature and art, publication, and press circles. The elimination of spiritual pollution is not only a protracted task of our party on the ideological front, but also urgent work at present.

Only by further heightening our awareness and having a good grasp of the policies can we carry out the work of eliminating spiritual pollution in our province in a resolute, healthy, and profound manner.

CSO: 4005/368

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU: LIU BING SPEAKS AT FORUM ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK181359 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] The provincial forum on eliminating spiritual pollution closed this morning in Lanzhou after meeting for 4 and 1/2 days. The forum studied further the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee on eliminating spiritual pollution, profoundly analyzed the situation on the ideological front in our province, summed up and exchanged experiences of various localities in eliminating spiritual pollution in the past 3 months, discussed and made a study of the guiding ideology and the demarcation lines of policies in eliminating spiritual pollution, and made further arrangements for the work of the next stage. The forum called on the whole province to carry out the work of eliminating spiritual pollution in a more resolute, healthy, and profound manner so as to win new victories in building socialist spiritual civilization.

Viewed from the progress of the work of eliminating spiritual pollution in the past 3 months or so, the forum held that the majority of party organizations on the ideological front in our province were serious and resolute in implementing the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The development of the work of eliminating spiritual pollution in our province in the previous stage was healthy and the results were marked.

Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended and spoke at the forum.

Comrade Liu Bing said: In order to ensure the healthy and smooth progress of the work of eliminating spiritual pollution, it is imperative to differentiate between the nature of problems and to draw clear lines of demarcation in applying the policies.

Comrade Liu Bing stressed the following points: 1) It is necessary to distinguish between the two different types of contradiction; 2) in the problems of ideological understanding among the people, it is necessary to distinguish between the problems of political inclination and those of academic thinking; 3) spiritual pollution must be differentiated from criminal offenses; 4) it is necessary to distinguish the specific mistakes from the mistakes of ideology system caused by political inclination; and 5) distinction should be made between those who go in for spiritual pollution and those who are affected by spiritual pollution.

In order to limit the scope of eliminating spiritual pollution and to prevent it from being broadened, Comrade Liu Bing said: In eliminating spiritual pollution, we are aiming at solving the problems on the ideological front, including the fields of theory, literature and art, education, publication, radio, television, mass culture, and the departments responsible for conducting ideological and political work among the masses. We must not broaden the scope of eliminating spiritual pollution to include our economic policies and affect our economic work and structural reform. We must not extend the scope of eliminating spiritual pollution to the daily life of the people or to all spiritual products. It is also impermissible to regard general work style and ideological problems, religious beliefs, and nationality customs as spiritual pollution.

CSO: 4005/368

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS REPORT MEETING

HK200326 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The working committee of the regional CPPCC committee held a report meeting this afternoon. Huang Baozhang, vice chairman of the regional people's government, attended the meeting and gave a report on the economic situation and the implementation of the 1983 annual plan for the region and the arrangements for the 1984 annual plan. Member of the CPPCC National Committee residing in Urumqi and members of the CPPCC regional committee were present at the meeting.

In his report, Huang Baozhang reviewed in last year's national economic situation and social development of the region. He cited the great achievements the region made last year in the fields of industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, capital construction, financial revenue, recruitment of college and institute students, cultural work, art, public health, sports and physical culture, and unity between nationalities. He also elaborated on this year's national economy and social development plan for the region. The CPPCC members of all nationalities from all walks of life were profoundly inspired by his report.

The report meeting was separately presided over by (Anniwaer Hanbaba) and (Feng Da), vice chairmen of the CPPCC regional committee. Present at the meeting were CPPCC regional committee chairman (Ismail Yashenof), and vice chairmen (Li Jingxuan), (Mushayef), (Yahefu Damaola), (Gongming Jiangba Qurimu), and (Han Youwen).

CSO: 4005/368

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

PLA RESISTING PARTY RECTIFICATION CAMPAIGN

OW100414 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Summary from poor reception] Recently the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification Work commended three major military districts, including the Fuzhou PLA units, for their fine party rectification work. The organs of the party Central Committee also reported on how party rectification was being carried out in these military districts.

In the past, liquidation in the army has never stopped and it is being intensified in the current party rectification campaign in the military districts. All this has aroused dissatisfaction among the military cadres. A leading comrade announced that during the current party rectification campaign, some 500,000 medium-and high-ranking party cadres would be purged in the first stage.

"All this has stirred up strong repercussions in the army and even resulted in open resistance.

"Everyone knows that there are 11 major military districts and many military academies and other military organs throughout China. However, the Central Committee for Guiding Party Rectification Work only commended a total of three major military districts. This shows that many units in the army are resisting party rectification. A leading comrade of the Military Commission said: 20 percent of the army cadres study documents on party rectification, while 20 percent of them put up resistance to the party rectification campaign. About 60 percent of the army cadres adopt a wait-and-see attitude." This has clearly indicated the actual situation of party rectification in our army.

CSO: 4005/372

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

PRC LEADERS DISSENT ON POLICY TOWARD U.S.

OW130614 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Summary from poor reception] "The allegation that the leading comrades at the central level are unanimous on policy toward the United States is not true. As a matter of fact, they dissent greatly on the question of relations with the United States.

"As early as when negotiations were under way to establish Sino-American diplomatic relations, some leading comrades suggested that two strong prerequisites be put forward to the United States; that is, it must sever all ties with the Kuomintang authorities, and it must unconditionally cease its arms supply to Taiwan. However, this suggestion was rejected by the central leader infatuated with Sino-American friendship. He made unprincipled concessions to the United States and agreed to let it keep unofficial relations with the Kuomintang. As a result, the United States still maintains its close ties with the Kuomintang both politically and militarily."

When the U.S. Congress adopted the so-called "Taiwan Relations Act," some leading comrades "suggested that immediate, strong action be taken against the United States, and that diplomatic relations between the two countries be broken off, if necessary. Actually, this was not done.

With regard to the 17 August joint communique, some leading comrades suggested that the communique include unequivocal clauses concerning the discontinuance of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. In fact, a new concession was made to the Americans, and the communique only states that the United States will reduce gradually its arms sales to Taiwan. In reality, this allows the United States to supply arms to Taiwan without a time limit.

On the eve of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States, the Reagan administration stepped up its anti-China acts. On his visit to Japan, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that the U.S. authorities must cease their anti-China acts or the scheduled exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries would be cancelled. However, that central leader dissented from this opinion and insisted that the exchange of visits be made as scheduled.

As can be seen, the leading comrades at the central level are not unanimous on the policy toward the United States.

CSO: 4005/372

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

VOICE OF PLA SAYS CPC FORSAKEN BY PEOPLE

OW231931 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade armymen, cadres and masses of the country: Our party is a party of the people, and our government is a government that practices the people's democratic dictatorship. For this reason, our party should take the interests of the people into consideration in everything it does. It should not keep a watchful eye on them and persecute them in every way as if they were enemies. Owing to long-standing patriarchal and factional behavior and a mountain-stronghold mentality within our party, it always lacks the spirit of selflessness. That is why whenever it formulates a major policy, all it considers is the private interests of a certain faction--not the social background, nor the people's wishes. That explains why it constantly commits all kinds of mistakes. What is most irritating is, although many lessons could have been drawn from its tragic failures, the CPC Central Committee always tries to cover up its mistakes or blame other people, instead of mending its own ways. That is why it has committed the same mistakes repeatedly and pushed itself deeper into the quagmire, why the broad masses of people have no other choice but gradually to lose confidence in the party and communism, why the gap between the party and people has become increasingly broader, and why the revolutionary morale of the party members and cadres has declined.

Unfortunately, when the party has found it has been forsaken by the people and by more and more party members and cadres, it has become enraged and more heinous. Not only has it refused to educate the people, party members and cadres patiently, let alone trying to change their disappointment by frankly and sincerely telling them the truth, but it has tried to use force and high-handed means to make them obey.

It just so happens that there are numerous people, party members and cadres who fear neither hardship nor death. In addition to opposing the party overtly or covertly, they have also tried to flee to the United States, Taiwan or Hong Kong by air, land, sea and every other possible means. As a result, the already scabby and bloody situation has gone from bad to worse, and our socialist society, which supposedly should be full of superiorities, has become increasingly chaotic. Such being the case, not only will we never be able to accomplish the four modernizations that we had dreamed about, but

our party of the people's democratic dictatorship will also be beset with more serious crises. As the party has been forsaken by the people, it should act responsibly, mend its ways and strive to win back the people. Sticking to its old ways will only aggravate antiparty sentiment. How can it afford to drive 1 billion people to the KMT's side?

We are concerned with the party's survival and we have become increasingly apprehensive thinking about its dangerous situation. That is why we have many things to say about the party, which has refused to come to its senses and continued to antagonize the people and the great majority of party members and cadres. For example, we think the CPC Central Committee has contracted an ultraleftist infantile disorder in ordering the strike at crime, because while it has set unrealistic quotas on the number of people to be executed and has also associated the campaign with a factional struggle for power. The policy is rash because it demands that trials be conducted at all levels and blood be shed in all counties.

Who is going to be tried? The people. Whose blood will be shed? Will it be the blood of Zhao Ziyang's son? No. Nor will it be the blood of Ye Jianying's son or grandson, although they are all criminal offenders, political or otherwise. The blood that will be shed at the execution ground will never be theirs, but that of the people. We can say with certainty, however, that the people cannot be completely killed, even if their blood keeps on flowing. The CPC Central Committee is now concerned only with executing people, not with seeking a fundamental change by amending its policies. We are worried that one day the guns and swords of the public security units or the armed police will be in the hands of the people.

As far as our party is concerned, trials at all levels and shedding blood in all counties is both time-consuming and risky. If one day the people demand that trials be held at all units in Beijing and that the blood of all the leaders in Zhongnanhai be shed, and if they really turn such a demand into action, where can the leaders of our party flee? Would it not be too embarrassing for them to flee to Taiwan like the air force pilots?

We totally disapprove of RENMIN RIBAO's absurd idea that, in dealing with leftists, the method of cutting meat with a blunt knife should not be used. In otherwords, the DAILY wanted fast actions with a sharp knife. How could that be done? How can we decapitate 1 billion people. We think RENMIN RIBAO has been seized by counterrevolutionaries who, realizing that Beijing cannot be wiped out by fire, think of one sour idea after another on behalf of the CPC Central Committee. RENMIN RIBAO, which opposes the red flag by wielding a red flag, will never stop until our party and our socialist system have been buried. Our land of over 9.6 million square km was not easily acquired. Now the whole country is swaying in a raging storm. Within just a few years our party has lost the confidence of hundreds of millions of people. Can the CPC Central Committee immediately stop killing people indiscriminately? If it really does not care about the lives of the people, then we are no better off than the 200,000 dogs in Beijing that have been annihilated.

VOICE OF PLA CRITICIZES FOREIGN POLICY ACTION

OW292359 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade soldiers, cadres and masses throughout the country: In spite of resistance and opposition from all directions, our party has acted in line with its consistent stand and persevered in the four basic principles, exercising dictatorship over, and striking at, those who call for reform and who do not have confidence in communism. There are no indications that this situation will change.

On international issues, our party has, however, always failed to match words with deeds. While failing to demonstrate that we are as good as our word, we have shown our weakness and subservience, prompting foreigners to look down on us. This reminds us of the story of Wu Dalang [a meek, submissive character in the Chinese novel "Water Margin"], who never dared to belittle or retaliate against Xi Menqing [a strong, vicious character in the same novel].

While participating in an international women's tennis tournament in the United States in April 1982, our female tennis player Hu Na suddenly fled her team and cadres accompanying her, who were supposed to watch over her during the tournament. She openly defected and asked the U.S. Government to grant her political asylum, showing no consideration for the fact that she was brought up by the CPC and flying in face of the personal solicitude for her from certain comrades of the CPC Central Committee.

Slinging mud at our party, Hu Na's defection greatly embarrassed our CPC Central Committee in the international arena. As a result, the State Council instructed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to issue a statement, denouncing the U.S. Government for its crime of abducting one of our country's athletes, and demanding that the United States immediately hand her over. China would suspend all cultural and sports exchanges with the United States if this demand were not honored, the statement said. Either because our Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not understand anything about America, or because the United States understood us thoroughly, our statement was flatly ignored and Hu Na's request for political asylum was approved. Hu Na, who was supposed to stay in Beijing on her return from the tournament, and to be Comrade Wan Li's partner on the tennis court, had thus become a sporting companion of capitalist foreigners. This was indeed a serious provocation against a socialist country and its party which always brag about its superiority

The words of our party and our Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not mean anything. The Americans have kept Hu Na in their country. We did not even dare to mention downgrading relations with the United States, and our performers and sporting groups are being sent to the United States one after another. Not only did the Americans ignore our strong statement on the Hu Na case, but our Ministry of Foreign Affairs dared not mention that statement again. It is all right that we let bygones be bygones. But, it is inexcusable to commit a similar mistake again.

We cannot but feel discouraged whenever the following incident is mentioned. Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of our CPC Central Committee, seemed to have taken a dose of magic potion and wagged his tongue freely, presenting himself as Wu Dalong in face of Xi Menqing--the United States. Comrade Hu Yaobang was visiting Japan in late November last year. It could be a coincidence that at the time of Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan, Yang Guoqiang, a cadre in our Ministry of Foreign Affairs, openly betrayed our party in the United States and declared his intention of handing over the diplomatic pouches he was carrying to the Taiwan authorities. Embarking on the same road as that taken by Hu Na, Yang Guoqiang asked the United States for political asylum. The Yang Guoqiang case is an incident that made our country and our party lose face. With no regard for the interest of our party and country, our General Secretary Comrade Hu Yaobang lost his bearings and wagged his tongue freely in Japan, thereby committing the same mistake our Ministry of Foreign Affairs made in Hu Na's case. He said that the Yang Guoqiang incident would definitely affect the exchange visits of Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of our State Council, and President Reagan of the United States.

It is known to all that Reagan is a sworn enemy of communism. He has repeatedly issued open statements that he wants to dump communism in the trash heap of history. Our party Central Committee has long wanted to invite him to Beijing and entertain him with a full dinner of Meng and Han nationalities, in the hope that he would improve his attitude to us and no longer obstruct the transfer of sophisticated U.S. science and technology. At the same time, our party Central Committee desires that Comrade Zhao Ziyang be able to go to the United States. Comrade Deng Xiaoping always thinks that Comrade Zhao Ziyang is a better speech-maker than our General Secretary Hu Yaobang, and that Zhao will be able to carry out international united front tactics in the United States and attract overseas Chinese investment and foreign exchange to our country to solve our financial difficulties. Comrade Hu Yaobang's loose tongue in Japan has put handcuffs and shackles on us, landing us in an impasse. Practice has proved that the United States will not be intimidated by us or do whatever we say as far as the Yang Guoqiang incident is concerned. If the United States should be as we expect, would Comrade Hu Yaobang's remarks in Japan be considered as a joke at the expense of the interests of our party and state? We have already committed a blunder in the Hu Na case. Why should Comrade Hu Yaobang have put the reputation and prestige of our party and state at stake? We hope that our party Central Committee will soon find a remedy so that our party and our country will not lose face again in the international community.

CSO: 4005/372

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

VOICE OF PLA RAPS DENG'S ANTI POLLUTION CAMPAIGN

OW310530 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Comrades of the PLA: Since Deng Xiaoping called for eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, his followers have used every propaganda means to unfold the movement of eliminating spiritual pollution. His close followers like Peng Zhen and Wang Zhen have also been having flags and shouting battle cries to promote the movement. They assert that on the ideological and theoretical front there are people who disseminate fallacies which run counter to the fundamental theory of Marxism and spread theories and viewpoints which negate the four cardinal principles. They say that there are some people who constantly publicize socialist alienation, advocated socialist alienation in the ideological, political and economic fields, and totally negate socialism.

Deng Liqun, director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, speaking at a meeting held by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, also touched on the issue of opposing spiritual pollution. He threatened to use drastic measures including criticism, detentions, exile and execution to handle those within the party who advocate humanism and socialist alienation.

However, despite their frantic clamors, no conclusion could be reached at the third meeting of the NPC Standing Committee after 7 days' of heated discussions. Under the pretext that conditions were not ripe, Peng Zhen suggested that this important issue be put aside for the time being. Thus, in fact, Deng Xiaoping's movement to eliminate spiritual pollution met with resistance. Accordingly, there was no other way but to abruptly change plans.

Deng Xiaoping and his followers launched great efforts to eliminate spiritual pollution, but now they have to hastily put an end to the campaign. Why? The revolutionary comrades within the party naturally want to know the reason.

According to Wang Zhen, spiritual pollution is not a simple ideological or academic problem but a current political problem which seriously endangers the party and political power. In other words, for the Deng faction it is a life-and-death problem.

As you all know, so-called spiritual pollution as referred to by the Deng faction is in fact socialist alienation. Its main viewpoint is that there is not only ideological alienation but also political and economic alienation in socialism. The most serious thing is that alienation is rooted in socialism itself.

So-called alienation is a term derived from the economic and philosophical works written by Marx during his youth. These works later developed into early Marxism. It became the most effective weapon used by communist countries in East Europe to oppose the CPSU and Stalin. Therefore, both Stalin and Mao Zedong were very much afraid of this strange idea and of its acceptance by intellectuals in communist parties. The policies and lines of these two leaders follow Marxism, in other words, of the alienated Communist Party.

After the gang of four's downfall, the situation changed greatly. Hua Guogeng took over power. After Deng Xiaoping's reinstatement, he used this sharp weapon of alienation to attack the "whatever" faction headed by Hua Guofeng and Wang Dongxing and the remnants of the gang of four in order to seize power.

The Deng faction says that during Mao Zedong's time, it was not allowed to discuss the issue of alienation so there was no such problem as alienation, that socialist alienation was something caused by the perverse activities of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and that now that Deng Xiaoping and his followers have taken over power there will be no alienation from now on.

However, can this sophistry convince intellectuals? Of course not, because all of Marx's works on alienation have evoked strong repercussions among party members, cadres and intellectuals. For instance, the four types of alienation Marx mentioned all reflect the condition of our socialist society.

The purpose of Marx's works on alienation was to abolish private ownership. Although our party has abolished private ownership, the alienation of people has not been eliminated but is developing. The dictatorship of the proletariat has undergone alienation and turned into feudal fascist dictatorship. In socialist society, the old big landlords and capitalists have been eliminated and replaced by those in power who have become the new big landlords and capitalists. Even public servants of the people have undergone alienation and turned into masters of the people. Is this not alienation in the ideological, political and economic fields?

The Deng faction now says that elimination of spiritual pollution will not be extended to the rural areas. Why? The answer is quite simple. The production responsibility system and individual economy in the rural areas are all alienation in the economic field.

A recent commentator's article carried by GONGREN RIBAO said: Some people have considered the introduction of foreign capital as dissemination of capitalist thinking and the study of economic management in foreign countries as spiritual pollution, and have negated all these things. In fact, the present open-door policy is to use the capitalist method to solve communist

problems. In particular, the special economic zones in Guangdong and Fujian are just like colonies of capitalism. Is this kind of practice, which fundamentally deviates from socialism, not some kind of economic alienation?

Owing to the above-mentioned reasons, the Deng faction cannot and dares not to continue the campaign to eliminate spiritual pollution. If it continued the campaign, it would not only be inconsistent with what it said but in the end they themselves will become the chief criminals in creating spiritual pollution.

CSO: 4005/372

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

VOICE OF PLA CRITICIZES PRC'S 'UNSTABLE' POLICIES

OW032130 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] All armymen, cadres, and people in the country: Our current party style is very bad. The chaotic situation on our ideological front is not accidental. After careful study of this issue, we find that the chaotic situation is closely connected with the unstable policies of the party Central Committee. This shows that many past errors also stemmed from poor decisions by the central authorities.

Let us review the difficulties that have arisen since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Prior to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Hua Guofeng adhered to the line of criticizing Deng Xiaoping and opposing rightist tendencies; he inflated small matters into serious accusations in order to incriminate people; and he regarded Mao Zedong Thought as a panacea. He believed that whatever Comrade Mao Zedong said was correct, and he wanted to implement Comrade Mao Zedong's orders. No one was allowed to doubt Comrade Mao Zedong's instructions.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping seized the leadership of the party Central Committee. In one stroke, he branded Hua Guofeng as a supporter of whatever Mao Zedong said, and regarded the Great Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Comrade Mao Zedong as a "decade of catastrophe." One day he said that whatever Mao Zedong did could be evaluated 60 percent to 40 percent--60 percent for achievements and 40 percent for mistakes; the next day he said that whatever Mao Zedong did could be evaluated 70 to 30--70 percent for achievements and 30 percent for mistakes. On the one hand, he criticized Mao Zedong Thought, while on the other hand, he adhered to the four basic principles, taking Mao Zedong Thought as his protective talisman. This sort of capricious work style has brought about chaos in our party's ideological field. All our armymen, cadres, and people feel uncertain about their future and do not know what to do.

In the late 1970's Comrade Deng Xiaoping did away with the four major democratic rights: the freedom to speak out, air views, hold debates in a big way, and write big-character posters. At the same time, he reneged on his promise of giving full play to democracy and emancipating one's thought.

The people are worried about saying and writing the wrong thing, for which they could be jailed or even killed. Thus, they dare not talk about the party's achievements or its mistakes; nor do they dare to air their own views freely. As a result, they have become blind and deaf like a blind man riding a blind horse.

In the early days, Hua Guofeng advocated grasping the key link in running the country. He called for efforts to achieve initial success in 1 year and great success within 3 years. The masses knew quite clearly that it was impossible to do this, but no one dared to say anything. After Comrade Deng Xiaoping took office, he immediately put forward plans for economic readjustment, while blaming Hua Guofeng for not acting according to economic laws. This brought about the cancellation of many construction projects on the economic front throughout the country. The abrogation of contracts with foreign countries stirred up protests from many countries in the world. They demanded that China pay for their losses. All this discredited our party and our nation's reputation.

Today we like to examine Comrade Deng Xiaoping's plan for making economic readjustments. On the surface, no one dares to air his views; but in fact, one does not know whether to laugh or cry. For example, the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy have only created a foul atmosphere within our leading body. Everyone from the central level to various localities is seeking special privileges and looking for money. They engage in speculation and smuggling, and peddle smuggled goods. Those in power vie with one another in sending their children abroad in order that they may lead an imperialist life. The development of this situation has given rise to economic crimes and has brought about extensive spiritual pollution. We believe that, had we not implemented the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and of opening to the outside world, China's economic crimes would never become so rampant, and there would be no need to whip up today's earthshaking movement to eliminate spiritual pollution.

Obvious changes have again taken place in our party's ideological sphere. Because of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's efforts to purge the three types of people in the party, striking at criminals has become an excuse to eliminate those who hold different views. This has brought about the unity of all the reactionary forces.

As a result, there are more criminal offenses, society has become even more chaotic, and there are even more counterrevolutionaries. This has become a matter of extreme urgency. Those in various fields of endeavor who uphold whatever Comrade Mao Zedong said and the remnant forces of the gang of four have taken the opportunity to put up resistance, make trouble, and foment new disorder within the party.

Recently, party, government and army organs and the art and literary circles repeatedly held forums for the study of Mao Zedong Thought, made films on Mao Zedong Thought, published Mao Zedong's articles on party style and party organizations, and promulgated eight articles he wrote on journalism. All this indicates that new changes have taken place in the policy and line of

our party Central Committee. It also shows that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's plan for party rectification and his Selected Works are faced with a joint counterattack by those who uphold whatever Mao Zedong said and other enemies within the party. A bloody battle between the butchers and the victims is imminent. All the people must make early preparations for this impending catastrophe.

CSO: 4005/372

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

VOICE OF PLA ON DENG'S POSITION ON MAO ZEDONG

OW051217 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade commanders and fighters: The Deng-Hu clique, a group of anti-Maoists trying to pull down the banner of Mao, adopted a Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In essence, the resolution was an anti-Maoist resolution discrediting Mao Zedong. The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee subsequently adopted a Resolution on Party Rectification, the purpose of which was to sort out and resolutely expel the three types of persons, namely, persons who rose to prominence by following Jiang Qing in rebellion, those who were factional in their thinking, and those who indulged in beating, smashing, and looting. In the meantime, a movement to strike at criminal offenses has been launched to carry out a bloody massacre, and a movement to eliminate spiritual pollution has been developed for the purpose of persecuting the intellectuals within the party.

What is most perplexing, however, is that recently the Deng-Hu clique has taken the opportunity of commemorating the 90th birthday of Mao Zedong to launch a new campaign--the campaign to extol him. Apart from scores of articles extolling Mao Zedong published by various propaganda machines, discussion meetings and symposiums have been held in all parts of the country, and works of Mao Zedong have come off the press. On the cover of a recently published issue of HONGQI is a picture showing Mao and Deng. Even the expression "The great leader," which had been cast aside for many years, has reappeared. These phenomena make us feel that Mao Zedong has come back to life, and that Jiang Qing will resume her position. Has Deng Xiaoping really repented with the intention of holding aloft again the banner of Mao? The answer is negative.

As everyone knows, Deng Xiaoping was repeatedly labeled a capitalist roader, and criticized and discredited by Mao Zedong. It goes without saying that Deng Xiaoping has a bitter hatred against Mao Zedong. After his second rehabilitation, Deng Xiaoping adopted a policy of taking the criticism of Mao as the key link so as to retaliate against Mao and seize power from the "two whatevers" faction. He created a number of things, such as

emancipating the mind, carrying forward democracy, breaking the taboos, and verifying the truth by practice. This year [as heard] the book "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" was published, giving rise to a campaign to study the works. The purpose of this was to uproot Mao Zedong Thought and replace it with Deng Xiaoping Thought. But all the schemes were attacked by the cadres and the masses, both inside and outside the party, and Deng Xiaoping was revealed as an individual aiming to pull down the banner of Mao and betraying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Under these circumstances, he was forced to dish up again the four basic principles to stabilize the situation. With regard to Mao Zedong, he made an abstract positive assessment coupled with a concrete negative assessment.

Speaking at the meeting in commemoration of the centenary of the death of Karl Marx, Hu Yaobang emphasized that the Communist Party members should molt and learn anew, saying that once the old feathers unsuitable for flight fall out of the wings, new ones should grow in their stead in the process of learning anew. When Hu Yaobang was saying this, some people might not understand the meaning. Shortly after his speech, it was reported from Guangzhou that a locally made ointment for removing hair from the skin became the target for panic buying, and that an editorial was published saying that the invention of this ointment was a great contribution by the intellectuals to the party. This precisely agreed with the subject of Hu Yaobang's speech and intensified the will of the whole party, the whole army, and the people throughout the country to keep away from the soul of Mao Zedong.

Recently, while the Deng-Hu clique seems to extol Mao vigorously, (Gao Yan), director of the External Propaganda Bureau of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, held a press conference attended by both Chinese and foreign reporters. He announced a decision made by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee to divide the Memorial Hall for Chairman Mao on Tiananmen Square into four sections. In addition to the hall for Chairman Mao, there will be three memorial halls for Premier Zhou, Liu Shaoqi, and Marshal Zhu De. This is the first open agreement reached since 1980 by the party Central Committee following the disputes over the question of the Memorial Hall for Chairman Mao.

As we recall, the hall was built according to an order by Hua Guofeng, the successor to Mao Zedong, after the latter passed away in September 1976. At that time, Hua Guofeng wanted to show that he was the orthodox successor of the Maoists and, therefore, mobilized all manpower and material resources in the country to complete the project in a very short time. He personally officiated at the inaugural ceremony of the hall.

Following Deng Xiaoping's rehabilitation and seizure of power, the Memorial Hall for Chairman Mao became one of the crimes of Hua Guofeng. The Deng clique accused Hua Guofeng of advocating a personality cult and launching a deification movement by building the hall, and regarded this as remnant poison of the left. Ever since Hua Guofeng was pulled down, the hall has been closed on the pretext of making renovations.

Deng Xiaoping had originally intended to follow the example of Khrushchev by removing Mao's remains from the memorial hall on Tiananmen Square and tearing down the hall. But this was strongly opposed by high-level veteran cadres. There were endless disputes over the matter. Afterward, Deng Xiaoping thought that Mao Zedong could still be utilized in some way and decided to change the hall into a memorial hall for party leaders.

Comrades, Khrushchev removed the remains of Stalin from Red Square and discredited him. He used the method of overthrowing Stalin to protect his party. According to Khrushchev, Stalin's efforts to trample the party, undermine the party's democracy, and advocate a personality cult resulted in the darkness in the party, and by overthrowing Stalin, the people's hatred of the party would be shifted onto Stalin.

Today's Deng Xiaoping is playing a different trick. He both extols and discredits Mao, and keeps on vacillating in order to protect his own interests. This has resulted in the crisis of the loss of faith in Marxism-Leninism, confidence in the CPC, and the credibility of the party's future. This state of affairs has not only marred the party's image but it has also brought discredit on Deng Xiaoping.

CSO: 4005/372

VOICE OF PLA ON HU YAOBANG'S AMBITION

OW130521 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade soldiers, cadres and masses throughout the country: Mao Zedong's 90th birth anniversary fell on 26 December 1983. Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the party Central Committee, wrote an article entitled "The Best Way To Remember Mao Zedong." The article appears to be praising Mao Zedong, but in fact it slaps Mao Zedong hard on the back.

That Hu Yaobang wrote such an article on such an occasion was certainly not unintentional coincidence, but a deliberate act to create favorable political conditions for himself. He even viciously criticized by insinuation some present party and state leaders. It is not difficult to understand what Hu Yaobang's intentions really are. We would like to expose Hu Yaobang's scheme, because we feel that unless we expose his wild ambitions so that the whole party, the whole army and the people in the whole country can see them clearly, our party sooner or later will perish at Hu Yaobang's hands. But the party's ruin is not important. What is most important is that it may well mean the forfeiture of our country's and our nation's life.

Hu Yaobang's article is most vicious in that it portrays Mao Zedong as a nondescript freak. On the one hand it praises Mao Zedong as the greatest and most brilliant man in more than 100 years, whose position and role in the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese revolution are unparalleled. At the same time, it severely criticizes Mao Zedong for having made serious mistakes and putting out party in a very difficult situation.

Hu Yaobang also used other people's words to vilify Mao Zedong by insinuation and play down Mao Zedong's place in history. He said: Some people in the party, particularly those holding certain leading positions at that time, have not restored and carried forward the extremely precious heritage left over by Comrade Mao Zedong. Instead, they have attempted to follow the wrong policies he adopted in his later years.

We would like to ask, who were the people holding leading positions at that time? Of course, Hu Yaobang himself was not quite so important at that time. However, Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun were

all standing committee members of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping was also general secretary. So they cannot but be counted as the so-called responsible persons at that time. They all raised their hands and applauded when Mao Zedong decided on the policies and principles of the three red banners and even when he launched the cultural revolution, thus completing the process of unanimous approval and unanimous decision often advertised by the party Central Committee. So, isn't Hu Yaobang, who has become general secretary of the party Central Committee solely because of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's support, making oblique accusations and showing himself devoid of gratitude? Isn't he saying that leading comrades like Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Ye Jianying and Chen Yun should all be held responsible for the 3 years of famine caused by the three red banners and the decade of great calamity caused by the cultural revolution?

In other words, the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation within the leading body of our party Central Committee like Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun are all questionable. Doesn't this mean that only Hu Yaobang himself is clean? In fact, Hu Yaobang's wishful thinking is as follows: As long as Mao Zedong's image is blemished and people feel that he was not only a meritorious person but also a criminal, there is naturally the impression that Mao Zedong was despicable. Once the memorial tablet for worshiping Mao Zedong is smashed, people will no longer reminisce the past, but will look at the present. Then whom will they see? Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Ye Jianying, Chen Yun, and many other leaders of the older generation have all been labeled as unclean by Hu Yaobang, which leaves only Hu Yaobang himself as the clean one. Thus we can say that the real purpose of Hu Yaobang's article in commemoration of Mao Zedong's 90th birthday was to create favorable political conditions for himself so that he would outstrip veteran comrades such as Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Ye Jianying, and Chen Yun, and be able to take over Mao Zedong's historical position in the not-too-distant future.

Over the past year or so, Hu Yaobang has often expressed that he has to build the third echelon of leading cadres. As a matter of fact, however, building the third echelon of leading cadres is not so important to Hu Yaobang. Most important is that he wants to use the idea of the third echelon to give prominence to and affirm the position of the second echelon--or in other words, himself--and to do away with the first echelon. In the final analysis, he wants to bypass Deng Xiaoping and take over the position of Mao Zedong.

As you may recall, in late November last year when Hu Yaobang was visiting Japan, he commented on the resolution of the U.S. Congress concerning Taiwan, saying publicly: If the United States is acting this way, we will cancel Premier Zhao Ziyang's proposed U.S. visit. This improper remark not only shows that he looks down on, envies, and hates Comrade Zhao Ziyang, but also fully reveals his political ambition.

Today Comrade Deng Xiaoping is old and may not realize what Hu Yaobang is doing. However, to us it is (?very clear).

CSO: 4005/372

BI YA RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

RADIO SPARK CALLS DENG XIAOPING, HU YAOBANG TRAITORS

OW250951 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Comrades: Hu Yaobang led a group of people to Japan for a visit on 23 November 1983. He issued a written statement at the airport, saying that the purpose of his visit to Japan was to seek long-term steady development of friendly relations between the two peoples. Looking through the diplomatic language and getting to the essence, one can see the real purpose of Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan: Externally it was to meet the need of imperialism, capitalism, and the reactionaries to make an international counterrevolutionary political deal and attempt to apply pressures on the Korean people in order to stabilize the situation on the Korean peninsula. Internally Hu Yaobang was trying to enhance his own prestige and make political capital for himself through the visit to Japan, and at the same time to act as one in the habit of asking for help and shamelessly ask Japan for several large loans.

While the Deng-Hu clique is howling to oppose the so-called spiritual pollution and against putting money above everything else, Hu Yaobang himself is taking the lead in spreading Western spiritual pollution in a big way, putting money above everything else, and asking for loans from imperialism, capitalism, and the reactionaries. He encouraged people to wear Western suits and advertised bourgeois spiritual civilization. To get loans from Japan, he did not hesitate to confide in Japanese politicians and divulge state secrets.

In the past few years, Hu Yaobang has been very conspicuous in his behavior to worship foreign things and fawn on foreigners. Before the beginning of the October general election, Hu Yaobang told representatives of the West German Parliament beforehand that Jiang Qing will not be executed and will be given a special pardon, thus destroying the image of our legal system. In February last year, before the NPC session, he again told a visiting Japanese trade union delegation beforehand that Ye Jianying would resign from his post as chairman of the NPC Standing Committee to be replaced by Peng Zhen, thus destroying our democratic image. On 29 September last year, before the opening of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee, he divulged two pieces of information to Masashi Ishibashi, leader of Japan Socialist Party then visiting China, that Hu Qili would assist in directing the work of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and that

the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, which was to be held only after 11 October last year, would discuss the launching of the party rectification.

Comrades, you must still remember that when the Beijing Intermediate People's Court was trying the democratic fighter Wei Jingsheng, it charged that Wei Jingsheng talked with foreign reporters and told them that the Chinese forces in the Sino-Vietnamese war were commanded by Xu Shiyou. On charges of divulging state secret, Wei Jingsheng was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. But, hasn't Hu Yaobang repeatedly divulged state secrets to foreigners, particularly the Japanese? If we are under a system of rule by law and everyone is equal before the law, why have the public security, procuratorial, and judicial organs failed to investigate and bring him to trial? Hu Yaobang openly maintains illicit relations with foreign countries, and the legal system in people's hearts will punish him severely.

Comrades, in the past, under the line and principle of self-reliance, our country was proud of having neither internal nor external debts. However, now we have become universally known for our poverty and as disgusting pan-handlers asking for loans from foreign countries everywhere. No one knows how much money the people of the Deng-Hu clique in power have borrowed from Japan since 1979. They talked about borrowing 12 billion yuan in renminbi from Japan. In September 1982, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki visited Beijing. He promised to extend a \$390 million loan to the Deng-Hu clique. It is said that during Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan, he asked for \$3 billion in loans from Japan. Comrades, think about it. How much interest must we pay to Japan each year? How much raw materials, mainly coal, iron ore, and petroleum, must we ship from China to Japan each year to repay our debts? Why have the persons in power been afraid to tell the vast numbers of cadres and the masses of the people of how Japan's monopoly-capitalist clique is exploiting the Chinese people?

At the same time, we must also point out that loans obtained by the Deng-Hu clique from Japan are used to buy obsolete Japanese machinery and equipment. Not only are we doubly exploited in buying these Japanese machinery and equipment, but the machines and equipment are worn-out and obsolete, or not suited to the actual conditions in our country. The most concrete and vivid example is the Baoshan iron and steel complex built with Japanese loans and equipment. No one knows how much of the people's sweat and toil has been wasted. In the inner-party power struggle, Deng Xiaoping used the Baoshan problem to attack Hua Guofeng, saying that the construction of the complex was a failure in economic work. At the third session of the Fifth NPC in September 1980, many deputies also took the floor and questioned Minister of Metallurgical Industry Tang Ke on Baoshan iron and steel complex's tremendous wastes and mistakes.

In addition to borrowing money from Japan, China also borrows money from the World Bank. An official of the World Bank said on 6 October 1982 that China would have borrowed \$2 billion from the World Bank by 1985. As of 1982, we already had borrowed \$260 million from the World Bank. Thus, like India, China has become one of the World Bank's biggest debtors.

Comrades, for the purpose of consolidating its factional rule, the Deng-Hu clique has been acting subserviently, trying to borrow more money from foreign countries. This has gravely tarnished our country's great image. The Chinese people have been totally disgraced and can hardly raise their heads before the world people. Can it be tolerated that, for the sake of his personal and factional interests, Hu Yaobang has established illicit relations with foreign countries; colluded with imperialists, capitalists, and reactionaries; sucked the Chinese people's blood and sweat, and squandered China's resources? As genuine Chinese, we must resolutely overthrow and (?harshly punish) such a traitor.

CSO: 4005/372

BA YIA RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

RADIO SPARK DENOUNCES HU 'S BEHAVIOR IN JAPAN

OW31118 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Young comrades: If we could get a clearer picture of Comrade Hu Yaobang's recent visit to Japan, we would discover that he has not only failed to win honor and benefits for the party and the people but has brought troubles and disgrace on the party and the one billion Chinese people because of his lack of sophistication and affinity for talking nonsense.

A leader accompanying Comrade Hu Yaobang during his recent visit to Japan disclosed that throughout the visit Comrade Hu made himself a laughingstock before the Japanese press on five occasions.

At a press conference, a reporter asked his views on the incident of a Chinese diplomatic courier in the United States, named Yang Guoqiang, who openly betrayed the CPC by attempting to hand over two diplomatic mailbags to Taiwan and asking for political asylum from the U.S. Administration. Instead of defending the dignity of the party and the nation, Comrade Hu simply said that he can send 10 million people to the United States if he wants. The foreign reporters wondered if the Chinese people are human beings or articles freely given to others as gifts. Some foreign reporters even linked this incident with China's current mass executions, maintaining that the CPC does not regard the Chinese people as human beings.

At a luncheon given by the Japanese prime minister on 26 November, 1983, someone questioned Comrade Hu Yaobang on the succession of future Chinese leaders. Comrade Hu gleefully pointed out that Hu Qili and Wang Zhaoguo are his successors, revealing his feudalistic state of mind. However, he was speechless when further asked whether he is the certain successor to Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

While the audience of over 100 attentively listened to the speech delivered by the Japanese prime minister, Comrade Hu Yaobang, our top party leader, his legs crossed, a cigarette dangling from his lips and whiffs of smoke coming from his nose, incessantly made queer-looking facial expressions. The reporters took many pictures of his queer-looking expressions and published them in the newspapers. What disgrace the pictures brought on the party of 40 million members and a nation of one billion people.

While he was delivering a speech on the rostrum, he was reluctant to glance at the audience below but, from beginning to end, kept his eyes on the pretty female interpreter next to him. His skittish behavior not only made the interpreter nervous but also made the audience chatter, wondering whether it was the first time he met such a pretty woman. Obviously, the audiences also showed scorn for the CPC because of the improper behavior of its leader.

Apparently, Comrade Hu Yaobang is ignorant of international etiquette. While he was toasting the Japanese prime minister at a banquet, he slurped the champagne loudly without the slightest regard for the presence of the many distinguished guests. His vulgar manners made the guests wonder whether they were attending a solemn state banquet or having a binge.

During his visit to Japan, Comrade Hu Yaobang was like a country bumpkin making an exhibition of himself in a large modern city. His improprieties have tarnished the prestige of the party and the nation abroad. Although he has returned home now, his awkward exhibition in Japan is still a laughingstock abroad. With Comrade Hu Yaobang acting like a representative from a culturally backward area, our party has virtually unleashed a clown abroad.

Someone has pointed out that our party is reluctant to draw lessons from history. It just keeps on repeating the mistakes it committed in the past. [words indistinct] We should still remember that 4 or 5 years ago Comrade Hua Guofeng made a visit to the various European nations in his capacity as chairman of the CPC and premier of the State Council. When he got off the plane at Bonn airport in the Federal Republic of Germany, the reporters noticed his pajama trousers sticking out of his suit trousers. His wretched look was quickly photographed and published worldwide. The starkly different colors of the trousers caught the eyes of the readers. What a wretched-looking tramp Comrade Hua Guofeng appeared to be in the photos.

Even though Comrade Hu Yaogang, leader of the CPC Central Committee, has not had his pajama trousers stick out like Comrade Hua Guofeng did at the airport, his breach of etiquette a woman, puffing a cigarette and slurping champagne in front of the distinguished guests is more offensive. His improprieties are a shameful disgrace to us.

In view of all this, we must therefore, recommend to the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping that, in the future, when our party and state leaders travel abroad, they must be particularly reminded not to wear pajama trousers and, at the same time, instruct the Foreign Ministry to require the leaders to attend classes for a few days on etiquette; about when not to smoke, cross legs or make fulsome remarks. Only thus can the image of the party and the nation remain untarnished and their dignity safeguarded.

CSO: 4005/372

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI RAPS PRC LEADERS' ILLUSION ABOUT U.S.

OW090325 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The Ba Yi clandestine radio station carried an article on 6 February saying that around the time of Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States some leaders at the central level in China expressed illusory thoughts about Sino-U.S. relations. A certain leader even openly said that at present the United States was not intimidating China.

Radio Ba Yi pointed out: Is the United States really not intimidating China at present? With ulterior motives in mind, some people have tried to cover up the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. This cannot but arouse indignation among the people. History in the past and facts at present prove that U.S. imperialism, has consistently pursued a policy of aggression against people of the world, including the Chinese people.

Radio Ba Yi cites the following facts about U.S. intimidations against China:

1. Since the most reactionary and anticommunist administration took office in the United States, U.S. imperialism has fanatically carried out arms expansion and war preparations in various localities throughout the world including the Pacific region and Southeast Asia. At present, in areas close to China, the United States has concentrated one-third of its marines and one-quarter of its naval and air forces and augmented its military strength in Japan, South Korea, Hawaii, the Philippines and other allied countries. The U.S. naval, army and air forces are being armed with new weapons including rockets and nuclear guided missiles to intimidate the Chinese people.

2. The Reagan Administration has deployed nuclear missiles around China aimed at some 120 military and economic targets in China.

3. U.S. imperialism has incessantly interfered in China's internal affairs and infringed upon its sovereignty. Under the pretext of safeguarding Taiwan's security and the freedom of the people of Taiwan, U.S. imperialism has been selling weapons to Taiwan. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger and other U.S. military chieftains have openly said that if Taiwan's security is threatened, the United States will immediately come to its aid.

Radio Ba Yi said in conclusion: This U.S. plan is obviously aimed at China. In view of all these facts, people cannot but ask: Is the United States really not intimidating China at present? The illusions of some leaders at the central level in China will only undermine the security of the state and the people in China.

CSO: 4005/372

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI: 1954 GAO-RAO CASE SHOULD BE REDRESSED

OW110453 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Summary with poor reception] The case regarding Gao Gang and Rao Shushi occurred some 30 years ago. At the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee, Gao Gang and Rao Shushi were wrongly accused as anti-party elements. Now there are some people with new ideas on the Gao-Rao case. For example, an article in "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" says that Gao Gang tried to overthrow Comrade Deng Xiaoping and that Gao Gang colluded with Lin Biao and asked Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun to join him in carrying out his plots. The article also calls for efforts to reaffirm the struggle against Gao Gang.

"Obviously these so-called new views and facts do not conform to the actual conditions at that time and are not conducive to bringing the Gao-Rao case to light. On the contrary, they confuse black with white. History has proven that the Gao-Rao antiparty incident was an out-and-out hoax trumped up by Kang Sheng and his lackeys. However, one thing must be pointed out here. At that time, Chairman Mao appointed an investigation team led by Deng Xiaoping to investigate this Gao-Rao case, but the team failed to earnestly investigate the case, instead taking the report submitted by Kang Sheng and his lackeys as iron-clad evidence on the case." All this has led to an irreversible tragedy.

The case regarding our veteran party and army cadres Gao Gang and Rao Shushi has never been redressed.

It is necessary to redress all past unjust, false or erroneous cases while trying our best not to create new ones. However, in carrying out party rectification in the army, many wrongful cases accusing many army cadres of being Lin Biao's accomplices have been fabricated. This has greatly damaged our party and army.

"Obviously, if we do not stop the practice of fabricating unjust, false or erroneous cases, we can never do a good job in rectifying party style, and the party's guiding principles will be nothing but a mere scrap of paper."

CSO: 4005/372

RADIO SPARK ON DENG'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST WRITERS, ARTISTS

OW090145 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Comrades, young friends! The 3d Plenary Session of the 10th [as heard] Party Central Committee was held by Deng Xiaoping and company, after Deng Xiaoping resumed work, to win the support of the party, army and people in order to seize power step by step from the party Central Committee headed by Hua Guofeng. For this reason, Deng Xiaoping and company preached of the style honest, being an honest person, honesty in word and deed, advocated emancipating the mind and breaking through the forbidden zone, and talked glibly about socialist democracy and the legal system. Deng Xiaoping publicly stated that he wanted to protect the four major rights of citizens provided for in the Constitution, and allowed the masses to put up big-character posters to vent their anger. To oppose the personality cult, Deng Xiaoping criticized the practice of "What I say goes" and at the same time advocated the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and advertised the arrival of the spring-time of literature and art.

Therefore, when the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists was convened in Beijing at the end of October 1979, Deng Xiaoping in his congratulatory speech to the writers and artists attending the congress said: In the complex mental labor of writers and artists, it is very necessary for works of literature and art to display a spirit of individualism. The choosing of subject matter and method of presentation can only be explored and solved (?step by step) by writers and artists in their artistic practice. He also stressed specifically: No flagrant interference is permitted in this area. In the sphere of creative literature and art and literary and artistic criticism, no administrative orders must be given.

In accordance with the tone set by Deng Xiaoping, Comrade Zhou Yang, then in charge of the party's literary and art work, also made a speech at the congress. He said that writers and artists should be encouraged to depict different kinds of (?fictional and real) subject matter and portray different kinds of characters in varied literary and artistic forms, shapes and styles.

Deng Xiaoping's instructions at the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists moved literary and art workers throughout the country to tears of

gratitude. They regarded Deng Xiaoping as their savior. According to writers and artists who were present at the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists, the congress almost became an accusation meeting [words indistinct].

However, is Deng Xiaoping, who preached honesty, an honest person, honest in word and deed? Facts show that after Deng Xiaoping seized power he put on an entirely different face. Mao Zedong's domineering and feudalistic ghost has reappeared in Deng Xiaoping's person. Under the pretext that the party leadership was flabby and lax and that it was necessary to combat bourgeois liberalization, he sealed off the Xidan democracy wall, abolished the four major rights of citizens and took into custody well-known figures and democratic fighters in various places. Next he launched a neither-too-big-nor-too-small struggle to criticize Bai Hua's film script "Unrequited Love."

At the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee held not long ago, Deng Xiaoping said: We must not allow spiritual pollution to spread on the ideological front. At present, the problem to be solved first in real earnest on the ideological front is to correct the rightist tendency toward flabbiness and laxity. This means that the promise Deng Xiaoping made 4 years ago to writers and artists--that there would be no flagrant interference in what and how they chose to write about--no longer counts.

Following Deng Xiaoping's speech, which marked the restoration of the what-I-say-goes practice, a campaign against the so-called spiritual pollution was launched. In this campaign, the principal target was the theory of alienation on the ideological and theoretical front. Flustered and exasperated, the power-holding overlords said: Some people not only propagate the theory of alienation in socialism, saying there is ideological alienation as well as political and organizational alienation in socialism, but also say that the source of alienation is in the socialist system itself: These viewpoints are diametrically opposed to Marx' view of a socialist society, and people with such viewpoints are actually disseminating sentiments against socialism and communism as well as distrust of the Communist Party.

Why do the power-holding overlords have to be so afraid of the theory of alienation and have to accuse its proponents? This is because Deng Xiaoping and his company have had to protect their vested interests since they successfully seized power and became new rulers and high-ranking officials.

As far as the Comrade Wang Ruoshui's theory of political alienation is concerned, (?the targets of its criticism were) the power-holding overlords. Wang Ruoshui pointed out in his article: Certain people have changed from being the people's public servants into cadres oppressing the people, and the (?masters) can do nothing about it. Wang Ruoshui added: [words indistinct] instead of serving the people, those who have power serve their own class. Consequently, they have changed from being the people's public servants into overlords riding roughshod over the people. Since they have become the people's overlords and no longer their servants, they will no longer be subject to the people's control and will become an alien force. This gives rise to alienation--political alienation.

Comrades, such a theory of alienation is in fact nothing special. Did the party not tell us the same thing during the Cultural Revolution? Did Mao Zedong not say that capitalist roaders were still on their road within the Communist Party? He also pointed out [words indistinct] class because the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants are two classes sharply opposed to each other, and that the leaders who took the capitalist line had become, or were becoming, [words indistinct] bourgeois politicians.

Seen from this angle, it is not very clear with Deng Xiaoping and other overlords like him are so afraid of the theory of alienation, especially political alienation?

CSO: 4005/372

OCTOBER STORM CALLS FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST DENG

0W020130 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT
31 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade, comrades-in-arms: Guided by the great leader Chairman Mao's revolutionary behest and with the people throughout the country denouncing Deng Xiaoping and company for restoring capitalism, the curtain has been raised for a struggle to criticize the Deng Xiaoping thought concocted by Deng Xiaoping.

The struggle is of far-reaching significance and goes beyond the limits of literary and art theory. It is a struggle to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the great banner of Chairman Mao. It is a struggle to defend socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Historical experience has shown that all careerists and conspirators work in collusion, flatter each other and make political deals. Relying on their counterrevolutionary political instinct, they deeply understand the importance of seizing control of the media to usurp party and state power. Thus the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has been concocted as a weapon to stage a counterrevolutionary march and mount furious attacks on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In October 1983 Deng Xiaoping, in collusion with Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and others, made a speech which on the surface was directed against spiritual pollution but in fact was using spiritual pollution as a pretext to suppress those who held different views. They brazenly stated that for many years spiritual pollution of every description had poisoned the minds of the people throughout the country. This fallacy, like the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" the concocted, is a counterrevolutionary butcher's knife hacking at the revolutionary cause.

As soon as the campaign against spiritual pollution began, Deng Xiaoping and his agents in various places launched a massive encirclement, suppression and mopping-up campaign among literary, art and theoretical circles. Wielding a big stick and putting labels on people, they negated wholesale Chairman Mao's literary, art and theoretical works and labeled a large number of leading cadres who adhered to the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend as counterrevolutionaries, content with nothing less than their destruction.

The spearhead of the campaign of Deng Xiaoping and company against so-called spiritual pollution has consistently been directed at Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the tens of millions of revolutionary cadres loyal to the party and Chairman Mao. With the spread of the theory against spiritual pollution, they have stirred up one vicious wave after another, brazenly treated as spiritual pollution the complete set of theory, line, principles and policies of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat put forward and laid down by Chairman Mao, viciously attacked them and negated them in disguised ways. They have even gone so far as to distort the contributions Chairman Mao made in his lifetime and to affirm Chairman Mao's guilt in the cultural revolution. They have really reached the height of recklessness.

Deng Xiaoping and company have not stopped here. A lackey of Deng Xiaoping said in a speech: From Marx and Lenin to Stalin and Chairman Mao, the question of proletarian revolution had never been thoroughly settled. The question was settled only after we had Deng Xiaoping as our leader. In the view of Deng Xiaoping and company, before they joined the revolution there never has been a correct line not only in China but in the world as a whole. But for the pioneering feat they, the so-called leaders, accomplished in ushering in a new era and bringing a ray of light to the proletarian revolution, the entire dictatorship of the proletariat would have been overgrown with poisonous weeds and would have remained in complete confusion to this day. Thus they totally negate all the proletarian revolutions from the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution, in China as well as in foreign countries.

Comrades, comrades-in-arms, we must resolutely protect and fully affirm what is correct. We firmly believe that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, by smashing the counterrevolutionary spiritual shackles imposed by Deng Xiaoping and company, bringing into play all positive factors and uniting all forces opposed to Deng Xiaoping, our revolutionary cause will surely succeed in the end.

CSO: 4005/372

OCTOBER STORM RAPS DENG'S REACTIONARY THINKING

OW101425 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT
9 Feb 84

[Text] Comrades and comrades-in-arms:

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao once profoundly exposed Deng Xiaoping's reactionary thinking, and pointed out the reactionary nature of his phrase "White or black, any cat which catches mice is a good cat." Deng Xiaoping and his gang take idealism as an ideological tool to carry out their counterrevolutionary political program. They wantonly confuse right and wrong, take enemies for comrades and comrades for enemies, and sabotage revolution and production. They have done exceptional harm to our party and exerted a deepgoing pernicious influence.

Deng Xiaoping and his gang can practice idealism and carry out purges at will, because they deck themselves out as Marxists and disguise themselves as revolutionaries. In recent years, Deng Xiaoping and his gang have quoted, out of context, and distorted certain words of Chairman Mao, stripping them of their revolutionary essence and praising capitalist stuff as better than all else. In order to clarify the tremendous ideological and theoretical confusion caused by Deng Xiaoping and his gang, and to restore the true features of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, we must rip off Deng Xiaoping's disguise as a sham revolutionary, and expose his counterrevolutionary features.

With ulterior motives, Deng Xiaoping and his gang willfully obscure the demarcation line between enemies and comrades in order to wipe out a large number of cadres and people who are loyal to Chairman Mao. For the purpose of realizing their scheme of restoring capitalism in an all-round way, they advocate that the party needs rectification, the literary, art, and theoretical circles should oppose rightism, and the whole country should study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." They bluster that at least 400,000 party members should be purged. It is very clear that their spearhead is aimed at the proletariat in order to realize their counterrevolutionary political program, which calls for overthrowing the leading cadres at all levels who uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To meet the needs of usurping party and state power, Deng Xiaoping and his gang have not only reversed enemies and comrades, but have also transposed socialism and capitalism. They have granted the title of representatives of the correct line and persecuted heroes to Peng Zhen, Yang Shangkun and their ilk, who are hostile to the Communist Party, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system. They have concocted sham models of revolutionaries in an attempt to oppose the genuine revolutionaries trained and set up by Chairman Mao. They have also smeared Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as defeatist, and described the socialist economic system founded by Chairman Mao as an obstacle to the development of the national economy. In fact, while they are loudly calling for a purge, they have shown their counterrevolutionary features.

Comrades and comrades-in-arms:

On the pretext that Chairman Mao committed serious mistakes regarding the line in his later years, Deng Xiaoping and his gang are doing their utmost to negate Chairman Mao's proletariat revolutionary line by distorting, defaming, and slandering it. Pretending that they are proceeding from a communist viewpoint, they advertise capitalism as a feasible road for us to currently take. In so doing, they are more sinister and tricky than they would be if they openly stood on the side of capitalism to oppose socialism. Deng Xiaoping and his gang oppose Chairman Mao in everything, in an attempt to show themselves off as the most revolutionary people. However, they are only exposing themselves as the most vicious enemy of socialism, the general representatives of all decadent forces, and the counterrevolutionaries who represent landlords, rich peasants, other counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, and new and old bourgeoisie opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The historical trend is irresistible. Deng Xiaoping, who opposes the people throughout the country, will inevitably be completely overthrown by the people.

CSO: 4005/372

OCTOBER STORM RAPS DENG FOR USURPING POWER

OW130641 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT
10 Feb 84

[Text] Comrades and comrades-in-arms: The struggle of the millions upon millions of workers, peasants and soldiers and the vast numbers of revolutionary cadres criticizing and counterattacking Deng Xiaoping and his gang has caused strong repercussions across the country and given a vigorous impetus to the rapid development of the formidable mass movement to thoroughly topple Deng Xiaoping. Although it took Deng Xiaoping 4 years from fabricating the slogan "Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth" to publishing the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," he has been unable to cover up his true features as a counterrevolutionary careerist and conspirator.

As everyone knows, Deng Xiaoping and his gang have consistently waved "red flags" to oppose the red flag. The party rectification and rectification of work style started by them and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and even the Deng Xiaoping Thought fabricated by them are, in fact, intended to deny the dominant role of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. While flaunting the banner of opposing rightist ideas in the fields of literature and theory, they are in fact trying to attack the revolutionary leading comrades loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. All their false leftist but genuinely rightist characteristics constitute a theoretical weapon of wantonly confusing right and wrong, taking enemies for comrades and comrades for enemies and distorting Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They are using these absurd theories to usurp party and state power, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and serving the capitalists' counterrevolutionary politics.

Affirming or negating the dominant role of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in our country is the focal point of our struggle against Deng Xiaoping and all opposition factions. Deng Xiaoping's evil intention is to vainly attempt to substitute Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with his Deng Xiaoping Thought. Facts clearly show that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the beacon illuminating our advance, the fundamental guarantee for proletarian revolution. Chairman Mao clearly pointed out the rightists' intentions as early as in 1957 by saying: The rightists are trying to seize first a part and then the whole. To begin with, they are out to gain leadership in the press, education, literature and art, and science and technology.

Deng Xiaoping and his gang are repeating this rightist old trick and attempting to seize the state leadership by establishing the status of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Hu Yaobang once claimed without reservation that power is in one's hands once one seizes the fundamental power of guiding ideology. This remark lays bare the counterrevolutionary motive of publishing the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

To implement the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a counterrevolutionary, international capitalist platform, Deng Xiaoping and his gang openly oppose the whole set of Chairman Mao's important instructions. They have spread their sinister tentacles all over the country, clamoring murderously that they will, with iron fist, deal with revolutionary party members, comrades and cadres, carry out a general consolidation from the higher levels to the grassroots and eliminate at least 400,000 party members and cadres trained and brought up by Chairman Mao himself. Their counterrevolutionary arrogance has reached a peak! This clearly shows that the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is indeed the big stick of the Deng Xiaoping clique for usurping party leadership and state power.

Comrades and comrades-in-arms, in recent years Deng Xiaoping and his gang have unscrupulously vilified Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, tried viciously to purge veteran revolutionary cadres, persecuted the broad revolutionary masses and opposed the people of the whole nation. They think that by doing so they can overthrow the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat. However, things will develop in the opposite direction when they reach an extreme. Deng Xiaoping, who wants to restore capitalism, will only find himself thoroughly buried in the end. Opposed by the members of the Communist Party of China armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the millions upon millions of workers, peasants and soldiers, Deng Xiaoping and his gang will inevitably meet the same miserable end as all class enemies.

CSO: 4005/372

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

'FIGHTERS' VIEWS ZHOU YANG'S SELF-CRITICISM

OW071247 (Clandestine) Contingent of Proletarian Fighters in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Comrades: Since Deng Xiaoping put forward the question of eliminating spiritual pollution in his speech at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the pernicious influences of the feudal patriarchal system, such as the personality cult and the practice of one person alone having the say, has revived in the minds of some leading cadres. They have started a struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution and to criticize the theory of alienation.

According to a XINHUA report, Zhou Yang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, said in an interview with XINHUA reporters on 5 November 1983 that at a meeting of the Central Advisory Commission, Hu Yaobang and some other comrades criticized him. He said that in a long article he read at a symposium in March 1973, marking the centenary of the death of Marx, he inquired into the concept of alienation.

In a self-criticism, Zhou Yang said: Judged by the rash manner in which I presented the issue at that time and on that occasion, I was not sufficiently modest or cautious. It was particularly improper for me to have stubbornly adhered to my views after some comrades in charge of theoretical and propaganda work voiced differing opinions. I thus caused a certain amount of ideological and theoretical confusion.

Zhou Yang emphasized in particular: If we find that our knowledge deviates from the principles and lines of the party Central Committee, we must, first of all, realize our inadequacy and then make self-criticism and welcome other comrades to criticize us.

In conclusion, Zhou Yang pointed out with emotion that it is not at all easy to be a genuine Marxist and a thoroughgoing materialist.

Comrades, it is clear to you that, under the pressure from certain persons in the party, Zhou Yang had to make known his position and criticize himself. Strictly speaking, it was the second self-criticism made by Zhou Yang over the issue of socialist alienation. His inquiry into the concept

of alienation in his article published in March, 1983, was, in fact, a self-criticism against his stern criticism of the alienation issue in his early years. He did not expect that it was again wrong for him to make such a self-criticism, in which he admitted his error in criticizing the theory of alienation. Therefore, he had to make the second self-criticism. No wonder he said with emotion that it is not at all easy to be a genuine Marxist.

Comrades, as you may recall, at the fourth enlarged meeting of the committee of philosophy and social sciences under the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1963, Zhou Yang sternly criticized modern revisionists and certain bourgeois scholars for striving to use the alienation concept and certain issues of alienation, discussed in the manuscript of economics and philosophy written by Marx in his early years, to advertise so-called humanism. Twenty years later, in the long article published in March 1983, Zhou Yang candidly admitted his error in criticizing the theory of human nature and the viewpoint of humanism in those years. He also pointed out that facts proved that alienation happened in the economic, political, and ideological fields in a socialist society. Who would have thought that Zhou Yang should be criticized by those hack theorists for an article negating his past criticism of the theory of alienation and reaffirming the viewpoint of socialist alienation, and that he should be forced to make a self-criticism?

We must point out that Zhou Yang emphasized the difficulty of being a genuine Marxist after he found that his knowledge deviated from the principles and policies of the party Central Committee. Then, can one become a genuine Marxist if his knowledge conforms to the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee? During the cultural revolution, Lin Biao, and the gang of four implemented the policies of the party Central Committee headed by Mao Zedong. Hua Guofeng adhered to the principle of two whatever's. Do Deng Xiaoping and his ilk regard them as genuine Marxists?

Is Marxism itself a scientific truth, or is it regarded as truth only when it is interpreted to meet the needs of the principles and policies of the persons in power? Do the persons in power want people to understand Marxism according to their rule? If the answer is yes, then isn't Marxist a pronoun for the person in power? Zhou Yang presented a report, entitled "The Three Great Movements of Ideological Emancipation," at an academic symposium marking the 60th anniversary of the May 4th Movement held by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in May 1979.

In his report, Zhou Yang said: None of the great movements of ideological emancipation were easy tasks. Although old thinking no longer fits the new trend of historical development, it is not at all easy to change it. On the one hand, this is because old thinking, fostered over a long period, has become a traditional force, having enormous influence on society. On the other hand, old thinking is still backed by conservative forces in the new society. Therefore, before the gate of ideological emancipation is open, old traditions are usually unalterable, sacred and inviolable. Permeating society, old traditions are conventions binding people's minds. If one wants to reach and overthrow them, he must make great efforts. Moreover,

he must take a great risk in the death-bed struggle of old forces. For this reason, the forerunners of ideological emancipation since time immemorial have always been persons displaying a dauntless spirit of seeking truth without fear of sacrifice.

Comrades, these remarks by Comrade Zhou Yang are indeed very good. Nevertheless, can Zhou Yang hold out against conservative forces in society, persist in ideological emancipation and display a dauntless spirit of seeking truth without fear of sacrifice? Judging by Zhou Yang's two self-criticisms, the answer is of course negative. To the broad masses of intellectuals, who demand true, ideological emancipation, the campaign to eliminate so-called spiritual pollution and the struggle to criticize the theory of alienation, waged by the persons in power, are very good negative teaching materials. They are also a rigorous test for the revolutionaries seeking truth.

CSO: 4005/372

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI EXPLAINS U.S. MILITARY THREAT TO PRC

OW071243 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] [passage indistinct] Anyone with some elementary military and strategic knowledge knows that the American gangsters, by expanding military forces in this region, have become a direct threat to the people of Asian countries, including the Chinese people.

2. [No as received] President Reagan has not revoked Directive 59 approved by President Carter. In accordance with this directive, U.S. imperialism's nuclear missiles have, to this day, been aimed at 100 military and economic targets on Chinese territory. That is to say that our country is under threat of attack by U.S. nuclear missiles.

3. U.S. imperialists rely extensively on Japan, South Korea, the Philippines and other anticommunist regimes in East Asia and the Pacific region, and actively support their old friends in Taiwan. The main purpose of U.S. imperialism, in colluding militarily with its allies in this region, is to oppose the communist parties and revolutionary people in various countries, the Chinese people included.

4. Leaders of U.S. imperialism have repeatedly interfered in China's internal affairs and encroached on Chinese sovereignty. Under the absurd pretext of safeguarding Taiwan's security and the Taiwan people's freedom and independence, U.S. imperialism has continually increased its arms supplies to the Kuomintang armed forces. (?Moreover), Weinberger and other American military leaders recently drew up a new plan, under which, once Taiwan's security is threatened, the United States would immediately strike back at the invaders. This plan of U.S. imperialism is directed against the Chinese armed forces.

In view of the above-mentioned facts, people cannot help asking: What exactly is the myth based on that, under the present situation the United States poses a threat to China? To put it lightly, those who hold such a view are too ignorant of political and strategic issues. And sticking to this view can only bring serious danger to the security of the country and people.

CSO: 4005/372

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

RADIO SPARK: HU-DENG CLIQUE SEEN AS SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

OW080817 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Comrades, young people: While emphasizing the need to uphold the four basic principles, the party Central Committee, represented by Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang, has also been working hard to open up the country to the outside world and enliven the domestic economy; while making a big fanfare of building spiritual civilization, it is also vigorously engaged in eradicating spiritual pollution; while stressing the superiority of socialism and the need to guard against the inroads of bourgeois ideas and combat the concept of putting money above everything, it is also disseminating bourgeois civilization, sending its children to capitalist countries to be "gilded," and even acting humbly to borrow money from capitalist blocs. That is why many young people complain that Deng Xiaoping's policies are full of contradictions, and that he is really opposing his own policies.

In the course of the ideological movement to eradicate spiritual pollution, [JINGJI RIBAO] said, in an editorial, that the influence of the decadent thinking of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes is increasing and gaining momentum, that this thinking has polluted the souls of some people and fostered the concept of putting money above everything else, that some people have begun to worship capitalism and bourgeois liberalism, and that certain works and viewpoints running counter to Marxism and the four basic principles have also appeared in the literary, art, and theoretical fields, causing ideological confusion among the people. The editorial added that such spiritual pollution is neither an ordinary ideological and (?historical) problem, nor simply an academic problem. It said that it is a practical political problem, and that certain people within the scope of its influence have lost their confidence in the socialist and communist cause.

It seems that spiritual pollution has become as much a serious matter as a political principle. Such being the case, can it be possible that only ordinary young people have been influenced by bourgeois thinking? That only the broad masses of people are putting money above everything and allowing it to take command? That only literary, art and theoretical workers are disseminating spiritual pollution? And that the laboring people's backsides (?can be wiped clean) by the Deng-Hu clique? Since spiritual pollution is a practical political problem, let us examine a practical political problem which occurred recently.

Reporting at the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, Hu Yaobang made a great ballyhoo of his achievements on his recent visit to Japan, saying that his visit was a complete success. Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who accompanied Hu Yaobang to Japan, also chimed in, pointing out that Hu Yaobang's visit aroused strong, positive response in Japan and around the world. He added that what Hu Yaobang had said in Japan aroused strong sympathy among his audience and was acclaimed by people of all walks of life there.

It is not accidental that Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan was acclaimed by the foreign bourgeoisie, and that his remarks have aroused the Japanese capitalists' sympathy.

Just what did Hu Yaobang say in Japan? According to XINHUA, at a press conference in Japan, Hu Yaobang highly acclaimed the Japanese people's hard work and their brilliant achievements in the economic, scientific, and cultural fields under a capitalist system. First of all, Hu Yaobang told the 200 or so foreign correspondents that, during his 4-day stay in Tokyo, he saw how the hardworking Japanese people throughout Japan have built their country into a more magnificent one. He added that he had also witnessed with his own eyes that, because of nationwide efforts, the Japanese people have built their country into an economic, scientific, technological, and cultural power. He also indicated that all this deeply impressed him and his colleagues.

While answering the foreign correspondents' questions, Hu Yaobang also repeatedly pointed out that China is still a very poor country.

Comrades, do these words by Hu Yaobang merit attention? Did he mean that the capitalist system is better than the socialist system? Have capitalist ideas polluted Hu Yaobang's mind? Hu Yaobang was vigorously spreading spiritual pollution of the bourgeoisie when he visited Japan this time. When he was in Japan, he openly said that China was a poor country and wanted to borrow money from Japanese capitalists. [Words indistinct] By the end of July 1983, China's foreign debts totaled 3.432 billion U.S. dollars. At the end of August, the debts totaled 2.96 billion U.S. dollars. It has been reported that these figures were 1 to 2 billion U.S. dollars less than foreign estimates. Nor were China's short-term loans obtained from its local money market in the past included in these figures. It is understood that China owes not only the IMF and the World Bank, but also Japan money.

Comrades: Facts have shown that, under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping's opportunist line, those in authority in China have turned China, which owed nobody money before, into a poor nation with heavy debts. The ruling clique has amassed debts in the vain attempt to rely on foreign money to consolidate its own rule in the country. The broad masses of people have now seen through the plot which those who are in authority are trying to make use of in their campaign of opposing liberalist trends, of eliminating spiritual pollution and of upholding the four cardinal principles to cover up their reactionary plot of colluding with foreign countries and following the opportunist line. They have used the movement of eliminating spiritual pollution to suppress the people's struggle for raising their living standards.

BI YA RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

RADIO SPARK ON HUA GUOGENG'S 'ATTEMPTED SUICIDE'

OW020609 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Comrades, young friends! According to information recently provided by leading comrades in the party Central Committee and the State Council, Hua Guofeng attempted to take his own life. The cause of Hua Guofeng's attempted suicide was political persecution by the Deng-Hu clique.

It is said that Deng Xiaoping recently indicated that Hua Guofeng must be otherthrown. This is because he has many supporters in the army and among the cadres and masses. Moreover, he is relatively young, and can bide his time for a comeback.

The Deng faction kept applying political pressure on Hua Guofeng and forced him to repeatedly make self-criticisms and admit his mistakes. Otherwise, he would be expelled from the party. However, Hua Guofeng was unmoved, and sternly rebuffed them. He tried to protest by committing suicide.

Among the vast numbers of cadres, young people and the masses, there is general agreement that Hua Guofeng was wrong in putting forward the "two whatever's." But, they question, isn't Deng Xiaoping also harping on adhering to Mac Zedong Thought? The difference is, Hua Guofeng followed Mao Zedong's Thought, line and instructions to the letter, and thus committed the error of dogmatism. By contrast, Deng Xiaoping is taking out parts of Mao Zedong Thought, which are useful to him and can meet the Deng faction's political needs, and thus committing the error of revisionism.

The vast numbers of cadres and the masses generally feel that Hua Guofeng practices a relatively austere way of life. Even while he was still in power, his daughter was sent to the countryside, and his wife continued to go to work by bicycle. At the first session of the Fifth NPC, the deputies were rather bold in making criticisms and suggestions, and Hua Guofeng listened to their opinions quite modestly and attentively. Unlike Deng Xiaoping, he did not send all his children to the United States to receive capitalist spiritual pollution, while he himself clamored for combating such pollution at home.

Furthermore, Deng Xiaoping is very domineering and becoming increasingly inclined to practice "what I say goes," seek self-glorification and promote the personality cult. He has substituted the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" for the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong", and again embarked on the road of Mao Zedong-type dictatorship and arbitrary decisions.

The incident of Hua Guofeng's attempted suicide is closely related to the factional struggle in the present party rectification campaign. The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, convened under the control of the Deng-Hu clique, made the decision on party rectification. Three types of persons must be sorted out and expelled. In addition, there are persons who stubbornly oppose the Deng Xiaoping line followed by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and those who have committed serious crimes and violated the law and discipline. The above-mentioned five types of persons must all be expelled from the party. At the same time, the decision calls for prevention of factional struggle and retaliation in the course of party rectification.

Not long ago, RENMIN RIBAO carried a commentator's article entitled "Mountain Strongholds Must Be Leveled to the Ground." Citing the factional activities in Neiqiu County, Hebei Province, as an example, the article felt that some leading cadres had taken a factionalist attitude towards the job of sorting out, and expelling, the three types of persons. They only tried to sort out, and expel, the three types of persons in factions opposed to them, but failed to take vigorous action against the three types of persons in their own factions. The article added that some party organizations and leading cadres lacked understanding of factionalism, and the courage and determination to oppose factionalism and sectarianism. Some problems had remained unsolved for a long time. The article also cited some cadres who held that it was easy to criticize factional or sectarian activities in vague and general terms, but difficult to take concrete action against them.

It is by no means accidental that factional struggle has occurred in the course of party rectification. Who are most seriously preoccupied with factionalist ideas? To put it bluntly, the present party rectification campaign is itself a factional power struggle pure and simple. It is a factional struggle launched by the Deng faction to eliminate those opposed to it.

In the decision on party rectification, the Deng-Hu clique calls for efforts to bring about a high degree of ideological and political unity throughout the party, which, in essence, is calling on the whole party to follow the Deng faction's leadership and to maintain unity with Deng Xiaoping's opportunist line and policies.

On 10 October 1982, in his speech at a discussion meeting of the Military Commission, Deng Xiaoping, in connection with the training of young and middle-aged cadres for the PLA, openly said: I have suggested to leading comrades of the Military Commission and the various PLA general departments, and now I also ask all other leading comrades to each select 10 persons and submit a namelist. Deng Xiaoping's remarks fully show that he not only has formed a faction, but has tried, in every possible way, to take care of, and expand, that faction.

Recently, during Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan, he unexpectedly and (?arrogantly) said that Hu Qili and so forth were the second echelon of successors of the leading body, and that Wang Zhaoguo and so forth were the third echelon. All these people are Hu Yaobang's trusted followers from the CYL system. How can the Deng-Hu clique alone designate leaders of the party and state? Isn't this the feudalistic idea of succession? To put it bluntly, how long can the dominating position of the Deng-Hu clique be maintained, and how long can the designated second and third echelons survive? These are pertinent questions.

Comrades, young friends! The Deng-Hu clique, in its leading role, has former a faction and launched factionalist party rectification; yet it accuses others of having serious factionalist ideas. It is engaged in all-out factional retaliatory activities in a planned, organized and systematic way; yet it calls on others to prevent factional activities in the course of party rectification. As the Chinese saying goes, the magistrates are free to burn down houses, while the common people are forbidden even to light lamps. Can such behavior be sincerely accepted by the vast numbers of cadres and the masses? When the young comrades, who joined the party and became cadres during the cultural revolution, are labeled as the so-called three types of persons and attacked and persecuted, can they fail to resist and fight back with all their might? Since the followers of the Deng faction are using their own factionalism to oppose others' factionalism, can't the oppressed people also use factionalism to strike back at their factionalism? It is by no means surprising or excessive for people to give them a drop of their own medicine.

CSO: 4005/372

CHINA POST VIEWS MAINLAND'S TIES WITH U.S.

OW181143 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Chao Tzu-yang's Baloney"]

[Text] Communist Chinese "Premier" Chao Tzu-yang, in his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan last Tuesday, said that Red China "cannot promise to rule out the use of force to reunify Taiwan with the mainland." Chao told Reagan that the fundamental obstacle to better Red Chinese-U.S. relations is the Taiwan Relations Act.

"If this obstacle is not completely removed, cooperation between the two countries in various fields would certainly be affected," Chao said.

Chao's statements, though absurd, did not surprise people here in the Republic of China [ROC]. Those remarks were a mere repetition of an old tune of the Peking regime.

The Republic of China on Taiwan poses the most formidable threat to the survival of the Chinese Communist regime. That is why the communists must use every means to destroy the ROC. At present the communists are making a peace offensive against the ROC because at present they are incapable of waging war in the Taiwan strait.

Therefore, the possession of sufficient defense capabilities by the ROC is the only dependable safeguard against a communist invasion from across the strait.

However, some Americans naively think that good relations between Washington and Peking can prevent an attack against Taiwan by the Chinese communists. Chao's declaration that Peking does not rule out the use of force against Taiwan should indeed serve to explode that myth.

Washington and the American people should understand that the ROC on Taiwan is the only reliable ally of the U.S. in Asia. The people in the ROC are freedom-loving as are the Americans. The island of Taiwan is an unsinkable aircraft carrier and an indispensable link in the chain defense line of the free world in the Pacific against communist aggression. If this link should be broken, the U.S. would have to retreat all the way to its mainland.

More importantly, the ROC on Taiwan, where traditional Chinese culture with its emphasis on benevolence is preserved, exerts a stabilizing influence in the Asian-Pacific region and eventually the entire world. There will be real world peace only when the Government of the ROC returns to the mainland.

The Taiwan Relations Act was passed by U.S. Congress after the termination of formal relations between the U.S. and the ROC to pledge continued support for the ROC. It is a law of the land, and the Chinese communists have no right whatsoever to interfere with it. Washington must not do anything that undermines this act in its attempt to play the Red China card.

In fact, the Chinese communist regime's purpose in befriending the U.S. is to acquire high technology and funds from the U.S. It will never help the U.S. fight the Soviets. The world friendship is not in the communist vocabulary.

A reunified China is the wish of Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan strait and around the world. But the reunified China must meet the needs of the Chinese people, who desire freedom, democracy, and economic prosperity. How then should China be reunified?

The fall of the Chinese communist regime is only a matter of time. Neither the U.S. nor any other nation should help delay the fall of that inhuman communist regime.

CSO: 4000/203

CHINA POST VIEWS 1984-85 ADMINISTRATIVE GOALS

OW241439 Taipei CHINA POST in English 20 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Administrative Goals for Fiscal 1984-85"]

[Text] The Executive Yuan on Tuesday presented to the Legislative Yuan the administrative goals it is going to pursue in fiscal 1984-85, which begins on July 1, 1984, emphasizing the need to reduce crime, promote democracy and the rule of law, and enhance the efficiency of government.

The six major goals the Executive Yuan will seek to carry out in the year are the further development of democracy and the rule of law, implementation of general diplomacy and the policy of anti-communism, the modernization of the armed forces, continued execution of the four-year economic plan, improvement of the educational system, and the promotion of government efficiency.

The Executive Yuan noted that because of the improvement of the general educational levels of the people, more and more people are eager to participate in government. The authorities have been endeavoring to expand and increase the channels through which people can enter politics.

Regarding social welfare, the Executive Yuan stated that due to changes in the structure of the average family, the problems of children, elderly people, and the handicapped demand more attention than ever. The government must make efforts to promote social welfare and improve the quality of life to enhance the well-being of the people.

On the diplomatic front, the Republic of China [ROC] has been through thick and thin in recent years. The nation, however, has been able to overcome many difficulties in this respect because of the people's support of the government and the remarkable progress made in the economic field. In fact, the ROC has been making good headway toward strengthening substantive ties with the majority of the countries of the world. The picture has been particularly bright with regard to the development of trade ties with other countries. In recent years, the ROC established trade relations with almost all countries in Western Europe. This has helped win friendship and expand the ROC's influence around the world. In the future, this trend will certainly continue, with the economic development of the ROC.

Concerning national defense, the government is striving to continue with the modernization of the armed forces. The ROC troops are well trained and high in morale. In the past few years much progress has been achieved in the development of the nation's own weapons. The strong army of the ROC, indeed, is an important stabilizing force in the Asian-Pacific region and a valuable check on communist aggression.

Each of the goals the Executive Yuan has set for fiscal 1984-85 is a challenge. The government should work with vigor and determination to attain them to justify the trust the people place in it. This is relevant not only to the image of the government but also to the cause of the nation.

CSO: 4000/203

TAIWAN

PROTESTORS GREET ZHAO ZIYANG DURING U.S. VISIT

OW121039 Taipei CNA in English 0953 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, 11 Jan (CNA)--China Communist "Premier" Chao Tzu-yang should have known by now how the communists are hated by the Chinese people in the United States.

As soon as he set foot on the United States last Saturday he was greeted with a group of protestors in Honolulu. In Williamsburg, Virginia, his second stop before coming to Washington for an official visit, he was confronted by a 25-year-old Chinese girl graduate student who held a Republic of China's national flag in her hand and yelled anti-communist slogans.

The greatest demonstration against Chao was held in Washington, D. C. on the day Chao paid a visit to the White House. More than 1,000 Chinese assembled in front of the White House to demonstrate their hatred against communism and support for the Republic of China on Taiwan. A couple of smaller demonstrations also took place near the White House and made a lot of noise.

If Chao did not see nor hear the demonstrators, he probably could have seen them in the WASHINGTON POST and the WASHINGTON TIMES today. The two important Washington newspapers gave the demonstration quite a coverage.

The WASHINGTON POST uses a photo of the demonstrators on its front page side by side with a photo of Chao. The photo shows the demonstrators waving the national flag of the Republic of China and holding high a placard on which writes "Extinguish communist system; liberate mainland compatriots."

Also on its front page the WASHINGTON TIMES prints a six by three color picture showing a king size flag of the Republic of China and the demonstrators.

CSO: 4000/203

TAIWAN

TAIWAN, ST LUCIA PLEDGE TO UPHOLD JUSTICE, FREEDOM

OW140418 Taipei CNA in English 0234 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, 14 Jan (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan and Prime Minister John Compton of St Lucia Friday reiterated the firm position of their governments in upholding the principles of international justice, freedom, human dignity and equality.

They agreed that all freedom-loving nations should further promote unity and cooperation among themselves in order to ensure world peace and security.

Premier Sun and Prime Minister Compton Friday signed a joint communique in which they also agreed to promote and expand bilateral relations in trade, economics, technology and culture.

The two governments will also consider establishing diplomatic relations, according to the communique.

Premier Sun said he is convinced that Prime Minister Compton's visit here has contributed greatly to strengthening future relations between the Republic of China and St Lucia.

Prime Minister Compton arrived in Taipei January 12 for a visit. He is accompanied by Ira d'Auvergne, minister for agriculture, lands, fisheries, and cooperatives, and Early Huntley, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They will conclude their tour here January 16.

During the past two days, Prime Minister Compton has called on Premier Sun and Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung to exchange views on matters of mutual concerns and the current world situation.

CSO: 4000/203

TAIWAN

BCC COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S PEACE OFFER TO USSR

OW200425 Taipei CNA in English 0308 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, 20 Jan (CNA)--Following is commentary, Reagan Calls for Peace, aired by the Broadcasting Corp of China [BCC] on January 19.

President Reagan has told the Soviet Union that the United States is stronger than in many years and urged the Russians to join in a quest for peace.

Moscow's response is that Reagan is playing politics to promote his renomination and re-election.

That's Soviet propaganda. Mr Reagan doesn't need any political help. Besides, discussing peace with the Russians is likely to hurt him more than it will help him.

The American chief executive didn't propose anything specific. He merely urged that the arms control talks be resumed. Moscow walked out on them.

There is quite a difference in President Reagan's latest speech on the Soviet problem and what he has been saying recently. The belligerency and hostility were missing. He didn't call the Russians names or denounce communism except to say that the two countries follow different systems.

But that should be no reason for refusing to meet and talk things over, he added.

Is Mr Reagan's new approach a sensible one? Does it offer any real hope of peace?

Judging by the Soviet response, the answer has to be no.

It wasn't the United States that walked out of the Geneva talks, nor did the Americans do anything to warrant a breakoff.

President Reagan may have been answering some of the Europeans who want peace with the Soviets regardless of the danger. They have opposed stationing of the cruise and Pershing-2 missiles to defend the European sector of the free world.

He is saying that the United States is perfectly willing to talk peace and make concessions.

Mr Reagan's sincerity is unquestioned. The United States has been making reasonable peace offers to the Soviet Union for years.

All offers have been rejected. Moscow has violated the pledges given at Helsinki and elsewhere.

How can you talk peace with the state that shot down the KAL [Korean Airlines] airliner?

The Republic of China is concerned about negotiations with the communists.

Suppose we entered into talks with the Chinese communists and accepted their offers of autonomy and other concessions.

The Republic of China soon would be where Tibet is today--occupied and communized.

There is a difference between the Moscow-U.S. negotiations and any that might take place between Taipei and Peking.

Soviets and Americans talk as equals. They may not get anywhere but they can walk out if they please, as the Russians have done at Geneva.

But Peking's terms for negotiations are quite different. First, they refuse to discuss anything with the Republic of China. They propose negotiations between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang or ruling Chinese national party. Red China wants to talk as the sovereign to a Taiwan that is considered inferior.

In other words, the Republic of China on Taiwan would not be an equal. That already happened to Tibet. When agreements were reached, the Chinese communists told the Tibetans they were unequal and promptly occupied the territory of the autonomous province.

The Government of the Republic of China has said that it will never again negotiate with the Chinese communists. When it did so years ago, the communists broke their word and tried to destroy the government.

Communism's whole basis is that the capitalist world is wrong and must be destroyed.

As Khruschev once put it, the free world could talk until the shrimps whistled changing communism. Both Moscow and Peking are bent upon world hegemony, whether jointly or separately doesn't make any difference.

The Russians cannot attack the United States. It is too strong. So they pick on Afghanistan.

But they would like to make a bid for European control. Or there is a good chance that in time they will try to march south and take the oil of the Persian Gulf.

President Reagan may mean well. He wants to reassure the Europeans and prove to the Americans that he is a man of peace.

However, the Soviets don't mean well.

All the negotiations conducted with them to date have been futile. They don't keep their word. Their attitude is expressed in what they had to say after the KAL tragedy.

Send another plane over Soviet territory, and we'll shoot it down, too, they said.

Moscow has expressed not one word of sorrow or apology for killing nearly three hundred innocent people.

President Reagan was right before in condemning communism to the ash heap of history. That's where it belongs--Soviets, Red Chinese and all the others.

CSO: 4000/203

TAIWAN

TAIPEI RADIO COMMENTS ON TAIWAN-U.S. TRADE GAP

OW210452 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Sometimes, success is costly. That factor is operating in the Republic of China's economic relations with the United States.

Under U.S. regulations, any imports exceeding just under \$58 million or equaling 50 percent of the imports of the products in a year will be denied the general system of preferences, or GSP, tariff advantages in the coming year. Forty-eight Taiwan products exceeded their limits in the first 10 months of 1983 and probably will lose their competitive advantage on 30 March. Such items as telephones, eyeglasses and machines, including copiers and typewriters, will lose their privilege for the first time. Many other items have already lost their lower (tariff) and then regained it. Another 123 items are in danger of losing their preferred status.

Why are these products so dominant as to lose their U.S. market? Because they are quality products and the price is right. U.S. buyers want them. In the case of some, the business loss will not be high. Even with the tariff penalty, they are a good buy. Taiwan has gone after markets in the United States because of opportunities of free trade. It has not sought dominance.

The labor costs of Taiwan are naturally lower than those of the United States. Sometimes, the product is just as good. Consider the case of the (Toomey) Corporation of the United States which is shifting electronics production from Silicon Valley in California to Taiwan and Puerto Rico. (Toomey's) workers in the United States receive an estimated \$10.50 an hour including bonuses. The hourly wage in Taiwan is around \$1.50 at the Toomey subsidiary in the Hsinchu Science [word indistinct] Industrial Park. The corporation had no choice. Its prices for disc drives and printers dropped from 15 percent to 60 percent last year. So manufacturing cost must be cut. Although U.S. production will be phased out, the company will employ more engineers from Silicon Valley for research and development. Taiwan's industrial production index increased nearly 13 percent last year, led by manufacturing's gain of almost 15 percent. This is partly a reflection of American and other companies investing in the surging free Chinese economy.

For last year, the Republic of China had a surplus of nearly \$7 billion in U.S. trade. Despite all efforts to buy more American goods, the favorable balance continues to grow. Yu Kuo-hua, a minister without portfolio, has said that the best way to cut that large Taiwan surplus is for the Republic of China to buy Alaska crude oil for refining in Taiwan. This would necessitate a change in American law which now forbids exports. Alaskans are said to be interested because of the present high cost of sending their oil to Texas for refining. At present, Taiwan imports 320,000 barrels of crude a day--145,000 barrels from Saudi Arabia, 75,000 barrels from Kuwait and the rest from Ecuador, Indonesia and Malaysia. Even if the shipping cost of Alaskan oil were higher, the government would be willing to pay the difference to help narrow the U.S. trade debt.

A new problem is arising with Taiwan's large surplus of rice. This probably will mean a reduction in the purchase of American grain. Efforts are being made to increase imports of American manufactured goods. Some successes have been recorded. But Japan is a powerful competitor and knows the market better. American manufacturers are not inclined to give special services because the market is small and they do not understand the problems or the language. The Japanese do and their prices are lower. In many cases, Taiwan plants are already using Japanese machinery. The purchasing missions sent to the United States are useful but often buy goods that would be ordered anyway.

One point should be kept in mind with regard to Taiwan's surplus. The electronics from (Toomey) and many other American-owned plants are recorded as Taiwan exports but they are produced by U.S. companies and partly by American labor as far as management and supervision are concerned. Trade is not as unequal as it looks.

CSO: 4000/203

TAIWAN

PREMIER SUN ON FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY, UNIFICATION

OW210339 Taipei CNA in English 0312 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, 21 Jan (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Friday "mere unification of Taiwan and the mainland is not what we seek. Instead, we attach a much higher purpose to the goal of Chinese unification."

"We will never compromise the promise that freedom, democracy and progress hold for the future of China," he stressed.

Premier Sun made the remarks while speaking at a tea party held in honor of foreign guests to the 1984 World Freedom Day activities in this country at the Executive Yuan Friday.

The text of Premier Sun's address:

"The World Freedom Day movement was inaugurated in 1954 in memory of the Chinese and Korean communist prisoners of war who courageously chose to stay on the side of freedom after the Korean war ended. It is a movement that has since grown into a universal campaign for human freedom and rights, with anti-communist groups from every corner of the world joining together to strengthen the force of freedom.

"In the past year, thousands more risked their lives in search of freedom, using whatever means they could in their escapes from behind the Iron and Bamboo curtains. Free China, for instance, witnessed the arrival of three freedom-seeking pilots from the mainland of China. They were joined by tens of prominent scholars, scientists, artists and others. Their message to us is unmistakable: A crisis in faith in communism exists on the mainland. In short, the masses of our compatriots can no longer bear the heavy burden of communism.

"On the occasion of the weeklong World Freedom Day activities, we must remember that our main source of strength lies in our system. To defeat communism, we need not take up arms and shed human blood. Rather, we need to continue to improve upon our social, economic and political systems in order to show the countless unfree millions what great things men are capable of producing when they are free to harness the infinite potential of human nature.

"In free China, our goal is to continue setting this example for our compatriots on the mainland. Our model of a free, democratic and prosperous Chinese society was created in the hope that it may one day be the kind of place in which every Chinese may live.

"In this regard, mere unification of Taiwan and the mainland is not what we seek. Instead, we attach a much higher purpose to the goal of Chinese unification. We will never compromise the promise that freedom, democracy and progress hold for the future of China.

"And that is a purpose which all of you, in your respective countries, share with us. Ours is a united struggle for the freedom of men, not just in China, but across the world."

CSO: 4000/203

TAIWAN

TAIWAN ANALYST ON ROK-CHINA MAINLAND DAVIS CUP

0W041436 Hong Kong AFP in English 0714 GMT 4 Feb 84

[By Calix Chu]

[Text] Taipei, 4 Feb (AFP)--Nationalist analysts here today expressed "alarm" at China's decision to play its Davis Cup Eastern Zone tennis match with South Korea next month on mainland Chinese soil.

The move to compete in Kunming, Yunnan Province signifies more political than sportive implication, said one analyst who asked to remain unnamed.

However, some said that it would take "a long while" to see if South Korea, the sole Asian country maintaining full diplomatic relations with Taiwan, would achieve any genuine rapprochement with China as an outgrowth of this and other past incidents.

One observer cited two "alarms" in previous moves for a possible rapprochement that he said could affect the rest of Asia: Beijing's first contact with Seoul last May, concerning a hijacking, and South Korea's policy stated last June for better relations with the Soviet Union as well as China.

"If that policy of stronger ties with the Soviet Union and communist China becomes fruitful, it could lead to disaster for all of Northeast Asia and beyond for the communists would then have a good foothold in the area," he said.

"Our friends in the Republic of Korea must think of the effects of such a policy on their people and their economy, to say the least.

"South Korea's fight, as is ours, has been against communism for years, and we are winning the battle for democracy and freedom. This is not the time to join the foes," he said.

He estimated that only time would show if any "one-sided appeasement" sentiment or move could bring about fruitful talks with Pyongyang and an end to South Korean-North Korean confrontation.

So far all Seoul's initiatives for rapprochement with Pyongyang have failed and it is highly doubtful that Moscow or Beijing would intervene in favor of Seoul, he said.

Beijing and Seoul made their first acknowledged contact when China sent a team to South Korea after the May 5 hijacking of a domestic airliner by six Chinese to South Korea. Shen Tu, China's civil aviation director, led a 33-member delegation to Seoul.

China and South Korea agreed on the return of the airliner, crew and passengers. Against Beijing's wishes, Seoul kept the six Chinese for prosecution under South Korean law.

However Mr Chen refused to sign the memorandum as the representative of the Beijing government and inked the document instead as the chief of China's civil aviation, which the analyst interpreted as showing Beijing's support for Pyongyang as the sole legal government on the Korean peninsula.

South Korea accepted the proposal on May 6, and on the same day Beijing sent Lin Qing, its representative at the United Nations, to Pyongyang apparently to soothe the North Koreans' possible irritation at Beijing's unprecedented contact with Seoul, the analyst said.

In addition, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived in Pyongyang on May 20 for a six-day visit, which the analyst viewed as another attempt to reassure North Korea of China's continued friendship and backing.

In the outlining of South Korea's foreign policy for the 1980's by the late Foreign Minister Yi Pom-suk, Mr Te [as received] said South Korea would pursue a "northward" policy to improve relations with the Soviet Union and China that could lead to detente on the Korean peninsula.

Mr Yi died in the October 9 bombing in Rangoon that killed 17 South Korean officials. South Korea blamed North Korea for the attack.

CSO: 4000/203

TAIWAN

TAIWAN NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL ON REAGAN SPEECH

OW301245 Taipei CNA in English 1020 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Taipei, 30 Jan (CNA)--Following is an editorial carried in today's CHINA NEWS on "Reagan and the TRA".

On the eve of this announcement of presidential candidacy, President Ronald Reagan delivered his State of the Union speech to Congress and the American people.

He used the phrase "America is back," which is politics, of course, but not devoid of reality. Economically, America is certainly back, and that has helped the Republic of China and the rest of the free world.

Our interest, naturally, is in President Reagan's attitude toward the Republic of China and the Chinese communists. Although we still put our trust in Mr Reagan's friendship and support, there has been a certain amount of waffling on this subject.

The visit of Chao Tzu-yang to the United States was a precursor of a determined Chinese communist effort to scrap the Taiwan Relations Act. Pressure to do this will be the principal Red Chinese goal when President Reagan visits the mainland in April.

So far, Mr Reagan has reiterated his support of TRA. It is inconceivable that he would give way before the Chinese communists--and in any event, he hasn't the power to do so.

The Taiwan Relations Act is the work of Congress signed by the President. This same process would have to be followed in annuling it. The chances of the Senate and the House of Representatives voting to scrap TRA are extremely slight. However, it is possible that Mr Reagan could more or less ignore the TRA while observing the communiqus between the White House and the Chinese communists. That signed by Mr Reagan calls for a gradual reduction of arms sales to the Republic of China. If there were carried out, it would represent a violation of the TRA, which promises the people of Taiwan the weapons to defend themselves.

The contradiction is obvious. President Reagan cannot adhere to both the letter of the communique and that of the Taiwan Relations Act. But he could make very small reductions in the arms supplied to the Republic of China and satisfy the language of both the communique and TRA.

That wouldn't please the Chinese communists, and they would be quick to charge bad faith. For our part, much would depend on the nature of the weapons supplied. This country has not asked for any huge monetary increase in the U.S. weapons supplied. It has asked for an improvement in the quality of the armaments and especially for improved fighter planes and more modern missiles.

As we have known Mr Reagan over the years, the government and people of the Republic of China do not believe he will doublecross us in Peiping or subsequently. The incumbent chief executive of the United States is not Richard Nixon, nor is he Jimmy Carter. He is a man with a sense of honor, and his efforts to befriend the Chinese communists and play them off against the USSR has not changed that.

Mr Reagan's State of the Union address included many admirable points--positions that will help him win his second term in November. At the same time, we hope that in time he will speak his mind about his intentions toward the China problem and the position of the Republic of China as a free and democratic country. That, too, will help him against Walter Mondale or any other Democratic candidate.

The American people may not be experts on China, but they are not about to consent to any candidate's handing over of a free people to communization. Not only does President Reagan understand that, but his own inclination is not to make more communists but to bury them. Whatever he may say to the communists, his intention is still to condemn them to the ash heap of history.

CSO: 4000/203

BRIEFS

1984 ECONOMIC, SOCIAL TASKS--Taipei, 13 Jan (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan instructed today the government agencies to work out perfect programs for attaining the objectives of the four main tasks designated by the government for 1984. The government's main tasks for this year are to accelerate the upgrading of industry and keep the nation's economy growing, to improve the existing taxation system and promote financial activity here, to safeguard the social order and create a better living environment in the nation, and to advance the public health care, the premier said. Premier Sun gave the directive at the regular cabinet meeting. The four tasks are top concerns of the public, he indicated. The premier asked the concerned government agencies to think in depth when drafting their respective working programs and to carry out programs thoroughly once they are approved by the government. The government agencies should help the public gain a better understanding of their respective tasks so as to attain the people's support, and they should increase their efficiency, Premier Sun said. He also asked the government agencies to work in coordinated fashion in dealing with business among more than one agency. [Text] [OW131435 Taipei CNA in English 1350 GMT 13 Jan 84]

ST LUCIA PRIME MINISTER DECORATED--Taipei, 13 Jan (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Friday decorated Saint Lucia Prime Minister John Compton. Sun conferred the Order of Brilliant Star with Grand Cordon on Compton in recognition of his distinguished contributions toward promoting relations between the Republic of China and Saint Lucia. Later, Premier Sun hosted a dinner in honor of the dignitary and members of his party. Many foreign diplomats stationed here and leading Chinese officials attended the medal presentation ceremony and the banquet at the Grand Hotel, including Guatemalan Ambassador Edgar Arturo Lopez Calvo, Salvadoran Ambassador Jose Dolores Gerardo Herrera, Legislative Yuan President Nieh Wen-ya, Control Yuan President Yu Chun-hsien, Vice Premier Chiu Chuang-huan, and Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung. [Text] [OW131441 Taipei CNA in English 1426 GMT 13 Jan 84]

COMPTON IN TAIPEI--Taipei, 13 Jan CANA-REUTER--The prime minister of Saint Lucia, John Compton, arrived in Taipei today and is expected to sign an agreement setting up diplomatic relations with Taiwan, officials said. They said Taiwan was also expected to sign an accord on economic and technical cooperation with the small Caribbean nation during Compton's five-day visit. Taiwan currently has diplomatic relations with 24 countries, compared with the more than 100 which have ties with Beijing. [Text] [FL121419 Bridgetown CANA in English 1233 GMT 12 Jan 84]

BOLIVIAN CONGRESSIONAL GROUP VISIT--Taipei, 13 Jan (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan received visiting members of Bolivia's Congressional Committee for Education and Culture at the guest house of the Executive Yuan Friday morning. During the audience, Premier Sun extended his warm welcome to the Bolivian dignitaries and expressed hope that the friendship between the two countries will draw closer. The dignitaries from La Paz were accompanied by Ou Hung-lien, director of the Department of Central and South America under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the invitation of ROC's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the three-member goodwill mission, led by the committee's chairman Rene Mostajo Deheza, arrived here January 6 for a week-long visit. During their stay, they have called on Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and Education Minister Chu Hui-sen. They will also tour central and southern Taiwan, visiting the cultural and economic complexes in the Republic of China. [Text] [OW132318 Taipei CNA in English 1457 GMT 13 Jan 84]

U.S. BUSINESS COMMUNITY SUPPORT--Taipei, 21 Jan (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Friday thanked leaders of the American business community in Taiwan for their cooperation and support of the measures of the Chinese Government in overcoming economic recession taken during the last 2 years. Sun made the remarks Friday at the annual year-end dinner of American Chamber of Commerce in the Republic of China. The traditional Thanksgiving dinner (shieh nieh fan) of the Amcham was held Friday evening at the Grand Hotel. More than 300 members and guests, including ranking Chinese officials, attended the annual event. [Excerpts] [OW211025 Taipei CNA in English 0936 GMT 21 Jan 84]

PRESIDENT MEETS AFL-CIO OFFICIALS--Taiepi, 27 Jan (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo Friday received two leading officials of the AFL-CIO, a labor organization of the United States, at the presidential office. The two dignitaries are AFL-CIO Vice President James E. Hatfield and director Irving Brown of the organization's Department of International Affairs. President Chang extended his hearty welcome on their first visit to this country. He also exchanged views with them on matters of mutual concern. President Chiang expressed his appreciation for the firm support that the AFL-CIO has extended to this nation. The labor organization's staunch anti-communist stand is also highly admirable, he added. He said he hoped their current trip will give them a clearer idea about developments in this country. He also asked for their opinions after touring around in the past several days. Gen Ma Chi-chuang, secretary general of the president, and Vice Foreign Minister Ding Mou-shih were present to accompany the president and the guests. Hatfield and Brown arrived in Taipei January 22 for a 6-day visit. [Text] [OW272212 Taipei CNA in English 1448 GMT 27 Jan 84]

TAIWAN, PANAMA TECHNICAL COOPERATION PACT--Taipei, 21 Jan (CNA)--The Executive Yuan approved Thursday at its weekly meeting the proposal to extend for 2 years the technical cooperation agreement between the Republic of China and the Republic of Panama. The agreement was signed by the two nations in November, 1969 and it expired last November 12 having been renewed 6 times. At the request of the Panamanian Government, the cabinet agreed to extend the agreement again up to November 12, 1985. Under the agreement the Chinese Government has sent an agricultural mission to Panama to help Panamanians develop agriculture. The mission has won praises from the people and Government of Panama for its excellent performance there. [Text] [OW210347 Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT 21 Jan 84]

CSO: 4000/203

'SOURCES' SAY VISIT BY USSR'S ARKHIPOV POSSIBLE

BK021434 Hong Kong AFP in English 1355 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 February (AFP)--A possible visit to China by Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov is being discussed by Chinese and Soviet officials, diplomatic sources said here today. If this visit comes about, Mr Arkhipov would be the first Soviet figure of such standing to make a formal visit here since the Sino-Soviet split in the early 1960's.

The sources said, quoting the Soviet Embassy in Beijing, that Mr Arkhipov's visit could possibly take place in May. However the Chinese refused all comment on the question of a Arkhipov visit.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr Arkhipov's talks in Beijing could deal with getting a marked increase in Sino-Soviet trade, Soviet participation in the modernisation of Chinese industrial plant and development of cultural exchanges. The idea for a high-level meeting between Chinese and Soviet officials has been in the air since the latter part of last year.

However, a planned meeting between Foreign Ministers Andrey Gromyko and Wu Xueqian at the time of the United Nations General Assembly last September, did not come about. Mr Gromyko's trip to New York was cancelled at the last minute following the shooting down of a South Korean air liner by the Soviets.

If Mr. Arkhipov did come in May then his visit would follow that scheduled for April by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and a visit scheduled for March by Japanese Prime Minister Vasuhiro Nakasone.

Meanwhile, Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen is expected in Moscow 8 March for a new round of talks on an eventual normalization of bilateral relations.

The last visit of a Soviet official to China, outside of the normalization talks, was that of Vice-Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa last September.